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REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING AVAILABLE
FUNDING SOURCES FOR MOAB CITY DEVELOPMENT

by

Kuo Kwang Chang

A report submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

(Plan B)

Approved:

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Logan, Utah

1988

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ABSTRACT

Review and Recommendations Regarding Available Funding Sources For Moab City Development

by

Kuo Kwang Chang, Master of Science
Utah State University, 1988

Major Professor: Professor Richard E. Toth
Department: Landscape Architecture And Environmental Planning

On April 28, 1986 a proposal was presented to the Grand County Commission by Professors Toth and Nicholson. The proposal was an offer to assist the Moab/Grand County area in their efforts to focus on community revitalization, planning and economic development. The LAEP Field Service Program was to provide these services. Given the favorable responses of the commissioners, the city council members, and other community leaders, the "Moab Project" was established as a major long-term commitment for the Environmental Field Service Program.

This study continues the "Moab project" by examining the feasibility of funding sources for the implementation of plan recommendations. It identifies the range, sources, and form of possible funds. Information for this report was obtained from three sources: questionnaire responses, analysis of illustrative material, and interviews with community development specialists. This study is intended to assist towns, like Moab, in identifying appropriate funding sources

to assist in physical development. It will also survey the various financial programs available through federal and state governments.

(100 pages)

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

General

Local governments provide most of the public services that have a direct and immediate impact on citizens' lives and welfare. Almost all of the federal government's budget is devoted to defense programs, entitlement programs, and interest payments on the national debt. Federal funds are also used to assist local governments. Because of deficits and budget cuts, local governments are finding it more difficult to obtain financial assistance. Many citizens are dissatisfied with the provision and financing of public services by local governments. Critics accuse the governments of being timid in responding to social problems, of using inadequate and burdensome methods of finance, of squandering taxpayers' money, and of permitting the quality of public services to deteriorate (Mills 1972).

One of the most significant problems in community revitalization, historical preservation , and city development is the identification of appropriate funding sources that encourage physical development.

According to the 1954 Housing Act, no federal loan or grant may be given to a city unless it first presents an acceptable Workable Program to the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) administrator (now the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development). This application procedure policy is intended to give additional impetus for communities to hold public hearings to obtain the opinions of citizens on the proposed project. It also encourages citizen participation in activities related to the implementation of physical development (Goodman 1968).

Funding has become the most important factor in the implementation of physical development. What types of programs will supply the financial support necessary to implement the physical development, and so benefit the local government? Which agencies (local, state, or federal) will review and approve the applications? What, if any, financial administration assistance is available from different agencies of federal and state governments. Where are the financial administrative agencies located? How much support will be offered in each financial program? What policies, ordinances and application procedures will be used and in which financial programs? These, and other questions concerning financial programs need to be identified and answered so that alternative strategies can be formed. To achieve the physical development, a procedure of finding external funding sources must be developed.

Many financing programs are available for a variety of projects. Each program gives details about the program, administrative agency, application process, and project requirements. Assistance may be in the form of loans, grants or both. Each program also will list the range of financing and terms it offers. This information helps planners identify the programs appropriate for the city's needs and priorities. A matrix of this information will be presented in subsequent pages.

Goals

The goals of this study are as follows:

1. To research current urban financial programs in order to provide a portfolio of opportunities for city development.
2. To outline procedures for long term financial management, phasing and coordination of these opportunities by a city.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To survey the administration of different agencies in federal and state governments for plan implementation.
2. To identify appropriate funding sources for historical preservation, community revitalization, and city development for Moab, Utah, to assist in the development of its various public facilities.
3. To integrate ordinances with the related policies in order to develop alternative strategies that will enable a city to assess feasible funding sources.

Method

There are 4 phases of the procedure to accomplish this study.

1. **Phase 1** involves a comprehensive literature search and interviews with individuals associated with implementation programs (see Appendix E for sample survey).
2. **Phase 2** focuses on the literature search pertinent to the study area of Moab. The information collected in this phase is vital for various implementation strategies for the city of Moab.
3. **Phase 3** reviews the financial administration of different agencies of federal, state, and local governments for their applicability to plan implementation for the study area.
4. **Phase 4** recommends the alternative implementation strategies, including policies and ordinance guidelines which may be applicable for the city of Moab in future planning.

CHAPTER II.
MOAB CITY, UTAH
(REVIEW MOAB/SPANISH VALLEY: SPATIAL ANALYSIS
AND PHYSICAL PLANNING GUIDELINES)

Preliminary Master Plans

In 1987 the objective of the Moab/Spanish Valley: Spatial Analysis and Physical Planning Guidelines project was to define the essential physical structure of the Moab/Spanish Valley area, and to suggest planning and design approaches to enhance and protect these unique characteristics. The residents of Moab and Spanish Valley are truly committed to improving their community economically, socially, and aesthetically. To this end, they are initiating a masterplanning process to assess their present and guide their future. The project team (LAEP 610, 1987) had identified the development suitability and environmental evaluation models in order to evaluate their effectiveness as planning tools. For the purposes of that project, the study team focused on broad planning possibilities rather than specific development proposals on individually-owned land parcels. Three planning scenarios were chosen for preliminary master plans: industrial development, open space/recreation, and cultural/historical preservation.

The scenario of industrial development recognized the possibility of the establishment of an industrial base in Spanish Valley. The goals of the plan were to stimulate economic vitality throughout the community, provide for a healthy and invigorating natural environment, and to unify the community physically and visually.

This plan called for the introduction of a small industrial complex consisting of clean, high-technology or assembly operations; the provision of services that a prospering community demands (commercial, medical, educational, recreational); the establishment of a linear recreation corridor that would link the different areas of the community along the natural creek systems (Mill Creek and Pack Creek) by way of a system of trails (biking, pedestrian, etc.); and, finally, the enhancement of the existing city core by installing a pedestrian mall on Main Street. This could be done by instituting ordinances for types of desired signage and materials, and by linking the core with surrounding areas with trail systems along Mill Creek and Pack Creek.

The goal of the open space/recreation plan was to promote Moab as an oasis in an arid land--as the center of an area offering vast recreational opportunities. Further development of open space and recreation could strongly contribute to the viability and vitality of the community. Surrounded by a beautiful landscape that offers nearly unlimited recreational possibilities, Moab is in a unique position to connect itself to this outstanding resource, both physically and economically. By offering green space and facilities in the midst of the high desert plateau, Moab could build its image and its economic well-being by focusing on these amenities and strengthening ties to the surrounding landscape.

This plan stressed recreational opportunities to promote town vitality. This open space/recreation plan included many types of passive and active recreation and incorporated such uses as grazing and agriculture into the open space system.

The third plan focused on the preservation and enhancement of cultural resources and historical sites, with secondary emphasis on natural landscape features. Recognition of the culture and history of an area unifies a community

and projects a positive image of it to both residents and visitors. The liveability of a place is increased by the proud reflection of its heritage in attractive, well-planned surroundings. The objectives of this masterplan were to enhance the quality of life for Moab/Spanish Valley residents, to strengthen Moab's attraction as a destination for visitors, and to emphasize its position as a regional focal point.

Planning and Design Approach

The study team chose consistent planning and design approaches which integrate each of the three master plans proposed (industrial development, open space/recreation, and cultural/historical preservation). Within any master plan the design approach has elements of physical/natural features, community context, and downtown core.

The physical/natural features may be visually dominant, such as the cliff rims or the riparian systems, or may be features which cannot be directly seen but which are of overriding importance, such as water quality. Protection and enhancement of such features can emphasize the form of a community and give it coherence and legibility. So the implementation strategies for the physical/natural features consider the following projects:

- riparian systems,
- water systems,
- sewer systems,
- solid waste disposal systems,
- and irrigation systems.

For the community context the study team recommended sensitive landscaping of homes, businesses and public facilities, and consideration of access points, historical sites and sensitivity to water use in arid landscapes.

Thus the implementation strategies for the community context focus on projects which include:

- historical preservation,
- parks and recreation,
- museum,
- hospital,
- fire station,
- convention center,
- community center,
- senior center,
- city hall,
- and library.

In the downtown core, streets and walkways can be designed or enhanced to provide a safer and more attractive environment. A park and plaza can be considered to enrich the city's recreational and cultural nature. In addition the image of the commercial area can be enhanced by revitalization, landscaping, signage, and sidewalk improvements. So the implementation strategies for the downtown core emphasize projects which include:

- streets and roads,
- and sidewalks.

The elements of the physical development suggest that Moab should search for the desired funding in the fields of community and economic development, housing, transportation, health, environment, social service, senior citizens, disaster/fire/emergency, and arts and culture activities. The following chapter will provide a simple means to the identification of potential funding sources for the city of Moab.

CHAPTER III.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCIAL PROGRAMS

Three Major Federal Programs

General Revenue Sharing

The revenue sharing program was first enacted with the passage of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, reauthorized under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976, and were renewed again with the passage of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1980. Revenue sharing legislation provided for the distribution of approximately \$69 billion to more than 39,000 units of state and local government over a period of nearly 11 years.

The revenue sharing program was an "entitlement" program, so no application was necessary to receive funds. Based upon data furnished by the Census Bureau and other federal agencies, funds were distributed to eligible multi-purpose governments through formulas prescribed in the act.

Until September 30, 1980, one-third of the total appropriation was distributed to state governments, with the remaining two-thirds distributed to local governments--counties, municipalities, townships, Indian tribes and Alaska native villages. Unfortunately this program no longer exists to assist cities like Moab (The Book of State 1986).

Community Development Block Grants

The special characteristic of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is its flexibility--communities may use their CDBG funds for an extraordinarily broad range of development activities, including public facilities,

housing rehabilitation, economic development projects, and public services. More specifically local government or small city grantees may use their CDBG funds to: acquire deteriorated and inappropriately developed real property and either dispose of it or retain it for public purposes; purchase, develop, or rehabilitate facilities to serve the public (e.g., senior centers, facilities for the handicapped, parks, playgrounds, roads, fire stations, solid waste disposal systems, river recreation facilities, utility lines); remove architectural barriers to the elderly and handicapped; rehabilitate and improve public and privately owned residential facilities; provide relocation assistance; conduct activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources; and finance economic development projects, including acquisition, development, or rehabilitation of building and capital equipment. The only public facilities excluded from assistance are buildings for the general conduct of government, such as city halls, court houses, and jails. Funds may not be used for (a) political activities; (b) religious buildings used for religious purposes; or (c) general government expenses such as purchase of equipment (Government Information Services 1988).

Urban Development Action Grants

In a broad sense, all CDBG activities tend to contribute to the economic betterment of the community, but their immediate economic impact may be a bit diffuse. The Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program is dedicated entirely to business, industry, or neighborhood revitalization projects with a direct, identifiable economic pay off--heightened business activity, expanded markets, increased jobs, and enhanced tax revenues. The UDAG program targets its grants to those cities that demonstrate the highest level of economic distress. Currently, approximately 1000 small cities and over 400 metropolitan

areas meet the minimum standards of distress necessary to qualify for the program (Government Information Services 1988).

State Revenue and Expenditure

Each state has its own fiscal plan which basically balances spending against revenues. For most states, the total budget consists of two distinct parts, depending on sources of financing. One part of the budget consists of those programs supported by general fund revenues; the other is supported by other funds revenues. There are two major distinctions between the general fund and other funds revenue. The first relates to the origin of revenues credited to each (Paulus 1981). General Fund revenues are derived largely from:

- personal income taxes,
- corporate excise and income taxes,
- insurance taxes,
- liquor sales profits,
- gift and inheritance taxes,
- and cigarette taxes.

Sources of other funds include:

- federal grants
- use Taxes (e.g., gasoline tax)
- trust fund contribution and earnings (e.g., unemployment fund)
- licenses (e.g., drivers, hunters, anglers)
- sales and services (e.g., college tuition)
- and sales of commodities (e.g., timber from state lands).

The second distinction relates to the nature of the program expenditures. While many programs received both general funds and the other funds, one

source of financing tends to dominate in most expenditure areas. The general fund is a major source of financial support and usually provides funds for:

- education (e.g., basic and high education),
- public welfare,
- health (e.g., public health and mental health),
- correctional institutions,
- children's services,
- legislative and judicial functions,
- and general governmental administrative functions.

Activities substantially supported by other funds includes:

- most transportation oriented programs (e.g., highways and aeronautics),
- most employee protection programs (e.g., unemployment, retirement, and workers' compensation),
- many regulatory activities (e.g., banking corporations and public utilities),
- and some nature resources functions (e.g., wildlife, forest).

Federal-State Relations

In his January 1983 State of the Union Message, President Reagan reaffirmed his commitment " to continue efforts to restore to state and local governments their roles as dynamic laboratories of change in a creative society" (The Council of State Governments 1986). The intergovernmental legislative agenda contained a mixture of budget battles and program debates, but was quickly eclipsed by concerns about the mounting federal deficit and pressing international issues. Congress failed to approve new major spending programs for industrial revitalization, education and public physical infrastructure repair. It

also rejected most proposals calling for further cuts in domestic aid programs. Three major federal assistance programs--General Revenue Sharing, Community Development Block Grants, and Urban Development Action Grants--were slated to expire in 1983; despite some obstacles, all were reauthorized for three years. Only for General Revenue Sharing is no longer available for eligible local governments. Congress also enacted an emergency job bill and reauthorized the housing production program. In addition, supplemental unemployment assistance was extended and the budget authority for the wastewater treatment plants program was continued, as was that for other programs (The Council of State Governments 1986).

State-Local Relation

The financial condition of many state governments in the past few years was extremely weak: grants-in-aid from the federal government dropped, revenue growth slowed because of economic recession and earlier tax decreases, and general fund balances were depleted in almost all states. Nevertheless, the States attempted to continue to maintain their central role in the federal structure by providing substantial fiscal assistance to local governments to educate the young; provide necessities of life for the poor, sick and aged; maintain highways and streets; and fund many other governmental services (The Council of State Governments 1986).

In fiscal 1982 local governments received 34 percent of their total general revenues from the states. This compares to 7.5 percent received directly from the federal government, and 58.5 percent received from taxes, charges and other local revenue sources.

The amount of aid to local governments for particular functions reflects the varying government structures in the individual states, the distribution of

responsibilities between the state and local governments, and the public policies determining the level of support for competing services. Financial support received by the states from the federal government reflects national policies that different from those of the states. State aid to local governments is distributed primarily for education, secondly for public welfare, and subsequently for general support and highways. Federal aid to states is primarily for public welfare, followed by education and highways. Separate grants are made to local governments for general support under the general revenue sharing program. But unfortunately this program no longer exists to assist cities (The Council of State Governments 1986).

Multi-County Associations of Government (AOG)

The Association of Local Governments (AOG) is in charge of various multi-county planning activities. Intergovernmental cooperation is for the purpose of meeting at regular intervals to discuss and study areawide problems of common interest and concern; to develop policy and action recommendations for ratification and implementation by members governments in the area served by the region; and to provide a more effective means for planning and development of the physical, economic, and human resources of the region. There are seven Associations of Local Governments (AOG) to administer and assist with all of the individual Community Development Blocks Grants for the Utah region. The AOG was authorized to handle the administration of all the block grants by the Regional Review Committee (see Appendix B).

Financial Programs

There are various financial programs which provide funds to eligible counties, cities, and towns. Population, the objectives of the programs, and the rules and limitations will determine the priorities and qualifications for grants or loans. Most programs are administered by the federal government. State governments administer only a few programs. A program's funding may come from: federal sources and be federally administered, federal sources and be state administered, or state sources and be state administered. Program titles will generally not identify the programs utilized in different projects.

The program matrix groups together funding sources by project type--e.g., community development, housing, arts and culture--under the main headings of Federal and State programs. This is to facilitate identification of all programs supporting a specific project type, since city planners try to find programs to fit their projects. This will help the planner get a more comprehensive picture (see Programs Matrix).

In the area of community development the following financial programs are available:

- Community Development Block Grants,
- Urban Development Action Grants,
- Community Facility Loans,
- Outdoor Recreation Grants,
- Certified Local Government (CLG) Program,
- Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid,
- Public Library Construction,
- Surplus Personal Property Program,
- Ford Foundation Grants for Innovative State and Local
Government Programs,

and Community Impact Board.

For economic development the following programs exist:

- Public Works Grants,
- Public Works Impact Project,
- Business Development Assistance,
- Technical Assistance Grants,
- State and Local Economic Development Planning,
- Economic Adjustment (Title IX),
- Business and Industrial Loan Guarantees,
- and "504" Certified Development Company Program.

For the housing programs see the following:

- Low Income Public Housing Development Program,
- Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program,
- Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments,
- Housing Counseling Assistance,
- Urban Homesteading,
- Section 312 Rehabilitation,
- Small City Rental Rehabilitation Program ,
- Housing Development Action Grants,
- Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation,
- Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Loans,
- Rural Housing Site Loans,
- Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance,
- Rural Rental Assistance Payments,
- Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants,
- Rural Housing Preservation Grants,

and HAC Rural Housing Loan Funds.

For transportation the following programs exist:

Federal Aid Highway System Program,
State and Community Highway Safety,
Alcohol Traffic Safety Program,
Transit Grants for Small Communities (Section 18),
Section 3 Mass Transit Capital Grants,
UMTA Planning Grants,
and Airport Improvement Program.

Health programs include:

Community Health Center
and Preventive Health and Health Service Block Grant.

For environment the following programs exist:

Wastewater Treatment Works Construction Grants,
State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds,
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grants,
HAC Water/Wastewater Loan Funds,
Air Pollution Control Program Grants,
Rivers Enhancement Program,
Financial Assistance Program,
SDWC Loan Program,
Cities Water Loan and Funds,
Conservation development Funds,
and Revolving Construction Funds.

In social service there is the Community Service Discretionary Program.

For senior citizens the following programs exist:

Supportive Services and Senior Centers,

AOA Nutrition Program,
Retired Senior Volunteer Program,
and Foster Grandparents Program.

For Disaster/Fire/Emergency the following programs exist:

Emergency Management Assistance,
Disaster Recovery Funds,
Rural Community Fire Protection,
and Disaster Relief Board (state source).

For arts and cultural activities the following programs exist:

NEA (National Endowment for the Arts) Design Arts Grants,
NEA Expansion Arts Programs,
NEA Museum Grants,
NEA Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical
Organizations,
Institute of Museum Services,
National Historical Publication Grants,
National Historical Records Grants,
National Trust for Historical Preservation,
and NEA Local Arts Agencies Program.

PROGRAM MATRIX

88 FY 88 request zero.
88 FY 88 request termination.

	Title of Funding Source	Administered	Name of Organization	Contacts	Project	Funding Grant(G) Loan(L)	Range	Preapplication	Deadline	Approval Time	Match	Restriction
Community Development	Community Development Block Grants- States' Program	State,AOG	(Community Planning and Development) Dept. of Housing and Urban Development Utah Division of Community Development	Richard Walker, (801) 536-3034	Community Development	G	\$144million - \$63.91 million	NO	July(Notice of Election) March 31(admin. statement)	30 days	No	
	Community Development Block Grants- Small Cities Program	State, AOG	(Community Planning and Development) Dept. of Housing and Urban Development Utah Division of Community Development	Richard Walker, (801) 536-3034	Community Development	G	\$275,000 - \$500,000	NO	February	75 days	No	At least 51 percent of grantee's total expenditures must be devoted to activities benefiting low and moderate income (60 percent or less of area median income)
	**Urban Development Action Grants	Federal	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Robert J. Matuschek, Denver (303) 844-3811	Community Development	G	\$1 million	NO	January, May and September	60 days	Yes	Must meet three of five distress standard EO 12372
	**Community Facilities Loans	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 567-2111, Minkio	Community Development	L	\$537,363	Yes	None	90 days	No	
	**Outdoor Recreation Grants (Land & Water Conservation Fund)	State	National Park Service (NPS),Department of Interior Utah Division of Parks and Recreation	Lyle Bennett, (801) 533-6011	Community Development	G	\$72.9 million	NO	None	Varies	Yes	
	Certified Local Government (CLG) Program	State	(National Park Service (NPS),Department of Interior) Utah State Historical Society	Roger Roper, Salt Lake City (801) 533-7039	Community Development	G	\$500- \$15,000	Yes	None	Varies	Yes(50%)	
	**Historic Preservation Grants-In-Aid	Federal	National Park Service (NPS) Department of Interior	Roger Roper, Salt Lake City (801) 533-7039	Community Development	G	Total 20 - 22 million	NO	December or January	30 - 45 days	Yes (30%-50%)	Unless the grant-assisted work is viable from nonpublic way, the property must be open to the public at least 12 days a year.
	**Public Library Construction	Federal	Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Dept. of Education	State Library administrative agency	Community Development	G	\$136,220 - \$1.90 million	NO	None	Varies	Yes	
	Surplus Personal Property Program	Federal	The Federal Property Resources Services, General Services Administration (GSA)	H D Harvell, Denver (303) 236-7329	Community Development	Transfer	Total \$347 million	NO	None	7 days	No	
	Ford Foundation Grants for Innovative State and Local Government Programs	Private	Kennedy school of Government Harvard University, on behalf of the Ford Foundation	Ms. Terri Cader (617) 496-0567	Community Development	G	Total 3 Million	Yes	December	6 weeks	No	
Economic Development	**Public Works Grants	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	\$ 100,000- several million	Yes	None	120 days	Yes	
	**Public Works Impact Projects(PWIP)	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	less than \$600,000	Yes	None	120 days	Yes	
	**Business Development Assistance	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	L	Total \$150 million	Yes	Varies annually	90 - 120 days	Yes	
	**Technical Assistance Grants(Title III)	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	Total \$7 million	Yes	Varies annually	90 days	Yes	
	**State and Local Economic Development Planning	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	Total \$ 27 million	Yes	Varies annually	90 days	Yes	
	**Economic Adjustment(Title IX)	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G L	Total \$ 33 million	Yes	After annual notice of funding availability	90 days	Yes	
	**Business and Industrial Loan Guarantees	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 567-2111, Minkio	Economic Development	L	Total \$ 95.7 million	Yes	None	60 - 120 days	No	
	**SBA* Certified Development Company Program	Federal	Development Company Branch, Small Business Administration (SBA)	Desert Certified Development Company 266-0443	Economic Development	L	Total \$ 415 million	No	None	6 - 15 days	No	
	Low Income Public Housing Development Program	Federal	Office of public and Indian Housing, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G L	Total \$ 71.52 million	No	Varies	45 days	No	
	Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program	Federal	Office of public and Indian Housing, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	Total \$735 million	Yes	Varies	Varies	No	
Housing	Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments	Federal	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	Total \$ 569.47 million	No	Varies	Varies	No	
	**Housing Counseling Assistance	Federal	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	\$15,000- \$40,000	No	Varies	60 - 90 days	No	
	Urban Homesteading	Federal	Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Robert J. Matuschek, Denver (303) 844-3811	Housing	Transfer	Total \$ 12 million	No	None	60 days	No	
	**Section 312 Rehabilitation	Federal	Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	L	Total \$ 85 million	No	None	10 days	No	
	Small City Rental Rehabilitation Program	State	(Community Planning and Development) Dept. of Housing and Urban Development Utah Division of Community Development	Kerry Bate (801) 536-3429	Housing	G	\$10,000- \$30,000	No	Varies annually	30 - 60 Days	Yes	
	**Housing Development Action Grants (HoDAG)	Federal	Housing Development Grants Division, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	\$19,066	No	Varies annually	Varies	Yes	
	Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	Federal	Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NIRC), a federally chartered public nonprofit corporation	William Whitehead, Washington DC (202) 376-2626	Housing	G	Total \$ 16.67 million	No	None	Varies	Yes	
	**Section 815 Rural Rental Housing Loans	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 567-2111, Minkio	Housing	L	\$720,000	Yes	None	90 days - 1 year	No	
	**Rural Housing Site Loans	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA county offices	Housing	L	Total \$ 1 million	Yes	None	90 - 180 days	No	
	**Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 567-2111, Minkio	Housing	G	Total \$ 8 million	Yes	None	40 - 180 days	No	
Transportation	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	Nearest FmHA office (801) 567-2111, Minkio	Housing	G	Total \$ 160.31 million	No	None	30 - 90 days	No	FY 88 budget proposes to replace program with new rural housing voucher program
	**Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 567-2111, Minkio	Housing	G L	\$20,000- \$200,000	Yes	None	60 - 90 days	No	
	**Rural Housing Preservation Grants	State	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture Utah Division of Community Development	Kerry Bate (801) 536-3429	Housing	G	\$100,000- \$150,000	Yes	Announced annually	80 days	No	
	HAC Rural Housing Loan Funds	Federal	Housing Assistance Council (HAC), a federally funded nonprofit organization	Wesleyne Tellez, Albuquerque, NM (505) 843-1003	Housing	L	Total \$ 18.5 million	No	Six annually	Varies	No	
	Federal Aid Highway System Program	Federal	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Dept. of Transportation	Morris C Reinhardt, Denver (303) 236-3322	Transportation	G	Total \$ 127.87 billion	Yes	None	6 days - 5 months	Yes	
	State and Community Highway Safety	Federal	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration	Morris C Reinhardt, Denver (303) 236-3322	Transportation	G	Total \$ 5 million	Yes	Aug. 1	No more than 60 days	Yes	
	Alcohol Traffic Safety Program	Federal	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration	Morris C Reinhardt, Denver (303) 236-3322	Transportation	G	\$262,000- \$1.2 million	Yes	None	No more than 60 days	Yes	
	Section 18 Transit Grants for Small Communities	Federal	Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Dept. of Transportation	Louis F Mraz Jr., Denver (303) 844-3242	Transportation	G	Total \$ 2 billion	No	Varies	Varies	Yes	
	Section 3 Mass Transit Capital Grants	Federal	Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Dept. of Transportation	Louis F Mraz Jr., Denver (303) 844-3242	Transportation	G	Total \$ 1,002 billion	Yes	None	3 - 9 months	Yes	
	UMTA Planning Grants	Federal	Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Dept. of Transportation	Louis F Mraz Jr., Denver (303) 844-3242	Transportation	G	Total \$ 46 million	Yes	None	8 weeks	Yes	
Health	Airport Improvement Program	State	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Utah Division of Transportation, Aeronautics Division	Phillip Ashbaker, (801) 533-5067	Transportation	G	\$300,000 - \$500,000	Yes	May	Varies	Yes	
	Community Health Center	Federal	Resources and Services Administration, Dept. of Health and Human Services(HHS)	Dr. Audrey H Nora, Denver (303) 844-6163	Health	G	Total \$ 400 million	No	Announced annually	45 - 90 days	Yes	
	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	State	Center for Disease Control (CDC), Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	State Agency responsible for preventive health activities	Health	G	Total \$ 89.54 million	No	Aug 15	The first quarter of next fiscal year	No	
	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	State	Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, DHHS	State Agency responsible for administering the maternal and child health services program	Health	G	Total \$ 47.6 million	No	Aug 15	4 months	Yes	
	Wastewater Treatment works Construction Grants (Title II)	State	Utah Bureau Water Pollution Control	Don Oster (801) 536-6146	Environment	G	Total \$ 2 billion	Yes	Aug 1	Varies	Yes	
	State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (Title IV)	Federal	Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)	State water pollution agency or EPA regional office	Environment	G L	Total \$ 1.5 billion	Yes	Varies	45 days	Yes	
	**Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	Federal	Farmers Home Administration(FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA county offices	Environment	G L	Total \$189.34 million(G) \$306.36 million(L)	Yes	None	45 days	No	
	HAC Rural Water/Wastewater Loan Fund	Federal	Housing Assistance Council(HAC), a federally funded nonprofit organization	Wesleyne Tellez, Albuquerque, NM (505) 843-1003	Environment	L	Average \$29,000	No	None but six times per year	depends on the Loan committee schedule	No	
	Air Pollution Control Program Grants	Federal	Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)	EPA regional administrator	Environment	G	Total \$ 95 million	No	90 days prior to grantee budget period end date	90 days	Yes	
	Community Services Discretionary Program	Federal	Office of Community Services(OCS), Dept. of Health and Human Services	Joe Reid, Washington DC (202) 475-0396	Social Service	G	\$19,936- \$700,000	No	March or April	5 months	Yes	
Senior Citizens	Supportive Services and Senior Centers (Title III)	Federal	Administration on Aging(AoA), Dept. of Health and Human Services	Designated state or area agency on aging	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 270 million	No	Varies	Varies	Yes	
	AoA Nutrition Program	Federal	Administration on Aging(AoA), Dept. of Health and Human Services	Designated state or area agency on aging	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 421.7 million	No	Varies	60 days	Yes	
	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Federal	American Council To Improve Neighborhood (ACTION)	The nearest ACTION state office	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 29.52 million	No	Varies	120 days	Yes	
	Foster Grandparents Program	Federal	American Council To Improve Neighborhood (ACTION)	The nearest ACTION state office	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 66.10 million	No	Varies	120 days	Yes	
	Emergency Management Assistance	Federal	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Regional FEMA office	Disaster/Fire/Emergency	G	Total \$ 54.12 million	No	State have 60 days after notification of their formula allocation to apply	60 days	Yes	
	Disaster Recovery Funds	State	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management	Both Zimmerman, (801) 533-5271	Disaster/Fire/Emergency	G L	\$1,000- \$2,000	No	Vary with type of disaster	Do/nt exceed six weeks	Yes	
	**Rural Community Fire Protection	Federal	U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture	State Forester	Disaster/Fire/Emergency	G	\$200- \$1,000	No	Varies	10 - 30 days	Yes	
	NEA Design Arts Grants	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Adelle Chatfield Taylor, Washington DC, (202) 682-5437	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 3.7 million	No	Varies	6 months	Yes	
	NEA Expansion Arts Program	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	A.B. Spellman, Washington DC (202) 682-5443	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 5.6 million	Yes	Varies	6 - 10 months	Yes	
	NEA Museum Grants	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Andrew Oliver, Washington DC (202) 682-5442	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 9.9 million	No	Varies	6 months	Yes	
Arts and Cultural Activities	NEA Local Arts Agencies Program	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Robert Canon, Washington DC (202) 682-5431	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 2.5 million	No	Varies	6 months	Yes	
	NEH Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Manisha Smenel, Washington DC (202) 786-0284	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 6.72 million	Yes	June and December	9 months	Yes	
	Institute of Museum Services	Federal	Institute of Museum Services(IMS)	Lois Burke Shepard, Washington DC, (202) 786-0636	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 19.25 million	No	Varies	3 - 6 months	Yes	
	**National Historical Publications Grants	Federal	National Historical Publication and Records Commission(NHPRC), National Archive and Records Administration	Roger Bruns, Washington DC (202) 523-5364	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	\$1,200- \$115,000	No	March 15, July 15, November 15	90 days	Yes	
	**National Historical Records Grants	Federal	National Historical Publication and Records Commission(NHPRC), National Archive and Records Administration	Nancy Sahlf, Washington DC (202) 523-5386	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	\$1,148- \$143,000	No	June 1, October 1, February 1	90 days	Yes	
	**National Trust for Historical Preservation	A private organization chartered Congress	National Trust for Historic Preservation, a federally chartered nonprofit corporation	Douglas A. Harbl, Washington DC (202) 673-4064	Arts and Cultural Activities	G L	Total \$ 4.25 million	Yes	Varies	Varies	Yes	
	Community Impact Board(Fund)	State	Division of Community Development	Shir Clark,Salt Lake City (801) 536-3430	Community Development	G L	\$4,000- \$6 million	No	No	4 months	No	Loans must be secured by general obligation or revenue bonds. Factor consider in determination of whether award will be grant or loan include user fees, indebtedness, mill levy growth/budget cycles, comparison to other systems
	Disaster Relief Board	State	Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management	Both Zimmerman, Salt Lake City (801) 533-5271	Disaster/Fire/Emergency		No funds currently		No		Yes(50%)	
	Rivers Enhancement Program	State	Utah Division of Parks and Recreation	Lyle Bennett, Salt Lake City (801) 533-6011	Environment		\$600,000	No	No	Varies		
	SDWC Loan Program	State	Bureau of Public Water Supplies, Safe Drinking Water Committee	Michael Georgeson, Salt Lake City (801) 536-6159	Environment	L	\$63,000 - \$1.6 million				No	
Financial Assistance Program(Loans)	State	Bureau of Water Pollution Control, Water Pollution Control Committee	Don Oster, Salt Lake City (801) 536-6146	Environment	L	\$2 million		No		No		
Cities Water Loan Funds	State	Water Resources Board	Boyd Phillips, Salt Lake City (801) 563-7706	Environment	L	\$645,000	Yes			No	General obligation or revenue bond required	
Conservation Development Fund	State	Water Resources Board	Boyd Phillips, Salt Lake City (801) 563-7706	Environment	L	\$2 million	Yes	Yes		No	General obligation or revenue bond required	
Revolving Construction Fund	State	Water Resources Board	Boyd Phillips, Salt Lake City (801) 563-7706	Environment	L	\$150,000 - \$200,000	Yes			Yes(25%)		

CHAPTER IV.

FUNDING SOURCES AVAILABLE FOR MOAB CITY DEVELOPMENT

How To Apply

Program titles don't identify the details of what each of the programs accomplish. It is possible to overlook multi-purpose programs in a hasty review of program titles. Applicants need to understand a few points to effectively utilize existing programs in search for the available funds. Applicants should also know who administers these programs and contact the appropriate agencies or officials. In addition applicants need to identify the eligibility requirements, the uses of the fund, restrictions, deadlines, and the range of funding.

Contacts

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (federal agency) tends to have an orientation toward larger cities. But funds are available for small cities (population under 10,000 such as Moab) to administer the following programs to assist community development and housing projects (see Figures 1 and 2):

- Urban Development Action Grants (Community Development),

- Low Income Public Housing Development Program (Housing),

- Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (Housing),

- Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments (Housing),

- Housing Counseling Assistance (Housing),

- Urban Homesteading (Housing),

Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans (Housing),
Small City Rental Rehabilitation Program (Housing),
and Housing Development Action Grants (Housing)

The Urban Development Action Grants program provides grants to economically distressed cities and urban counties for special economic development projects that have substantial private sector financial support but which would not be feasible without federal assistance.

The Low Income Public Housing Development Program provides financial and technical assistance through grants and loans for the development and operation of low income housing projects. These projects provide decent, safe and sanitary housing and related facilities for low income families.

The Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program provides public housing agencies with financial assistance to improve the physical condition and upgrade the management and operation of existing public housing projects. The program seeks to ensure that such projects will continue to serve low-income families in the future.

The Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program provides rent subsidies to owners of housing units to enable low income families to live in decent, safe and sanitary housing.

The Housing Counseling Assistance program counsels homeowners and tenants receiving assistance under HUD housing programs in order to ensure successful home ownership and prevent delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures.

The Urban Homesteading program upgrades neighborhoods by transferring the titles of vacant houses owned by HUD, the Veterans

Administration (VA) or the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), to persons who will repair, maintain and occupy them for at least five years.

The Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans program provides loans for rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential properties located in federally assisted areas and serving primarily low to moderate income people.

The Small City Rental Rehabilitation Program provides grants to state and local governments for moderate rehabilitation of privately owned buildings to be used primarily as rental housing for low income families.

The Housing Development Action Grants program provides competitive grants to state and local governments for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of rental, cooperative or mutual housing in which at least 20 percent of the units will be occupied by low income people.

The state agency, the Division of Community Development, has funds available for small cities to administer the following programs to assist in community development:

- Community Development Block Grants States' Program
(Community Development),

- Community Development Block Grants Small Cities Program
(Community Development),

- and Community Impact Board (Community Development).

The Community Development Block Grants, States' and Small Cities Programs provide decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income.

The Community Impact Board provides loans or grants to local governments that are (or may be) socially or economically impacted, directly or indirectly, by mineral resource development.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) funds are available to help small city like Moab administer the following programs to assist in community development, economic development, housing assistance, and environmental projects (see Figures 1 and 5):

- Community Facility Loans (Community Development),
- Business and Industrial Loan Guarantees (Economic Development),
- Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Loans (Housing),
- Rural Housing Site Loans (Housing),
- Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance (Housing),
- Rural Rental Assistance Payments (Housing),
- Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants (Housing),
- Rural Housing Preservation Grants (Housing),
- and Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants
(Environmental).

The Community Facility Loans program provides loans for the construction, enlargement or improvement of community facilities providing essential services to residents of rural communities up to 20,000 population.

The Business and Industrial Loan Guarantees program provides loan guarantees for business and industrial development projects in rural communities.

The Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Loans program provides economically designed and constructed rental and cooperative housing in rural areas for persons with low and moderate incomes, senior citizens and the handicapped.

The Rural Housing Site Loans program provides loans which enable public or private nonprofit groups to obtain and develop land for housing sites in rural areas.

The Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance program provides grants to sponsoring organizations to promote a program of technical and supervisory assistance which will help low income individuals and their families participate in self-help housing construction efforts in rural areas.

The Rural Rental Assistance Payments program provides direct rental assistance payments to owners and developers of FmHA-financed rural rental, rural cooperative, and farm labor housing projects on behalf of tenants who are low-income and very low-income families.

The Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants program provides direct loans (Section 514) and grants (Section 516) to eligible recipients who will provide decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing and related facilities for domestic farm laborers (including migrant workers) and their families.

The Rural Housing Preservation Grants program provides rehabilitated and repaired home or rental units for low-income and very low-income families living in rural, substandard housing.

The Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants program provides loans to fund the full cost, or grants to fund up to three-fourths of the cost, of domestic water and waste disposal systems for rural communities under 10,000 population.

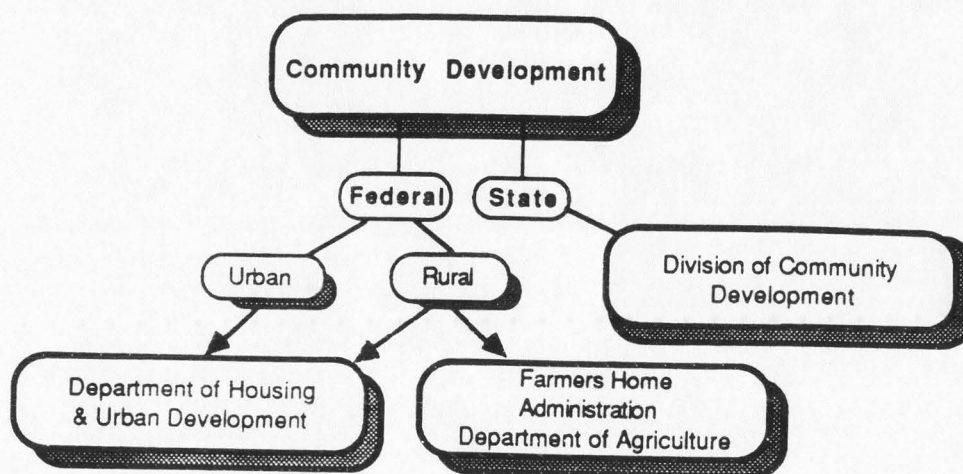


Figure 1. The agencies which administer community development.

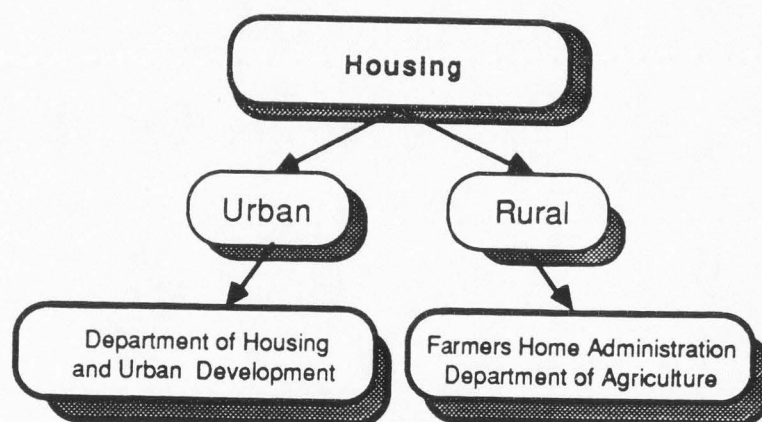


Figure 2. The agencies which administer housing projects.

The National Park Service (NPS) supports parks and historical preservation (see Figure 3). The National Park Service is available to administer the Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid program which provides grants to local governments to identify and evaluate their historic properties and resources and nominate them for inclusion on the National Register of Historic

Places, which is the official federal list of sites, districts and objects of significance to American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

The state Division of Parks and Recreation obtains funds from the NPS to administers Outdoor Recreation Grants and makes grants to state and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

The Utah State Historical Society obtains funds from the NPS to administers the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program which provides funds for a number of activities related to: the collection of records and documents; the research documentation of historic sites and buildings; education, such as, the publication of local history books and brochures, historical site tours, and the preparation of films, slide presentations and other materials on local history and historical sites.

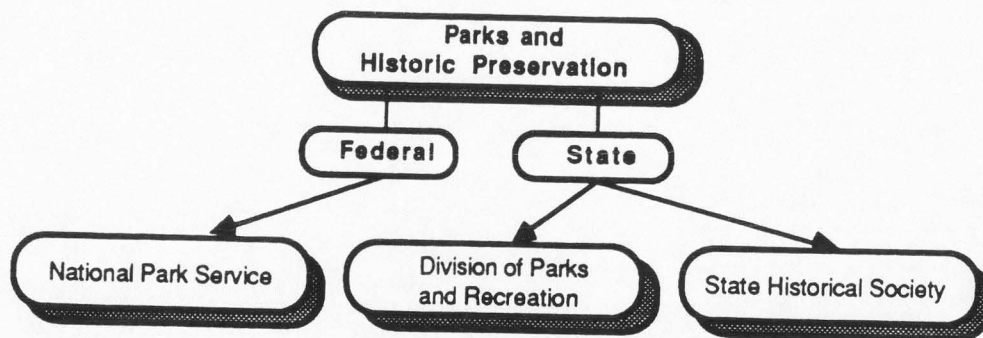


Figure 3. The agency which administers parks and historic preservation.

For library construction or modernization, an applicant would look to a federal agency, the Education Research and Improvement Division of the Department of Education, since it administers the Public Library Construction

Program which provides matching grants to construct, acquire, expand, renovate, and/or equip buildings to be used as public libraries (see Figure 4).

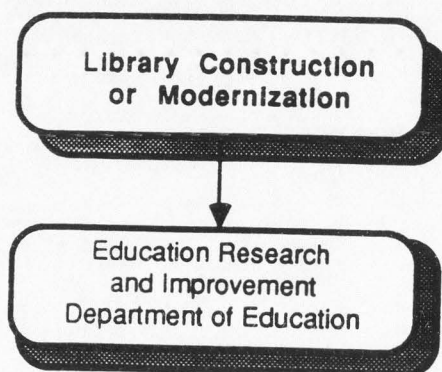


Figure 4. The agency which administers library construction or modernization.

The Federal Property Resource Services of the General Services Administration (GSA) administers the Surplus Personal Property Program to benefit community development and transfers the federal government's surplus personal property to states for distribution to state and local public agencies, and to certain private nonprofit educational and public service organizations.

The Ford Foundation, a private group, provides grants to strengthen and expand innovative and successful state and local government programs and publicizes them as a way to encourage other jurisdictions to replicate them.

The Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) provide funds for small cities to administer the following programs to assist the economic development (see Figure 5):

- Public Works Grants,
- Public Works Impact Projects,
- Business Development Assistance,

Technical Assistance Grants (Title III),
State and Local Economic Development Planning,
and Economic Adjustment (Title IX).

The Public Works Grants program provides grants to assist communities with the funding of public works that contribute to the creation or retention of private sector jobs.

The Public Works Impact program provides jobs immediately to the unemployed and underemployed in EDA-designated project areas.

The Business Development Assistance program encourages industrial and commercial expansion in EDA-designated redevelopment areas by guaranteeing loans for businesses which will expand or establish plants and/or create new permanent employment in the designated areas.

The Technical Assistance Grants (Title III) program provides grants for technical assistance projects that will be useful in creating or retaining jobs and thus promoting economic growth.

The State and Local Economic Development Planning program strengthens economic development planning capabilities to ensure the productive use of available resources in solving economic problems, particularly those resulting in high unemployment and low incomes.

The Economic Adjustment (Title IX) program provides economic development assistance to areas experiencing long-term economic deterioration (LTED) and being threatened or impacted by sudden and severe economic dislocation (SSED).

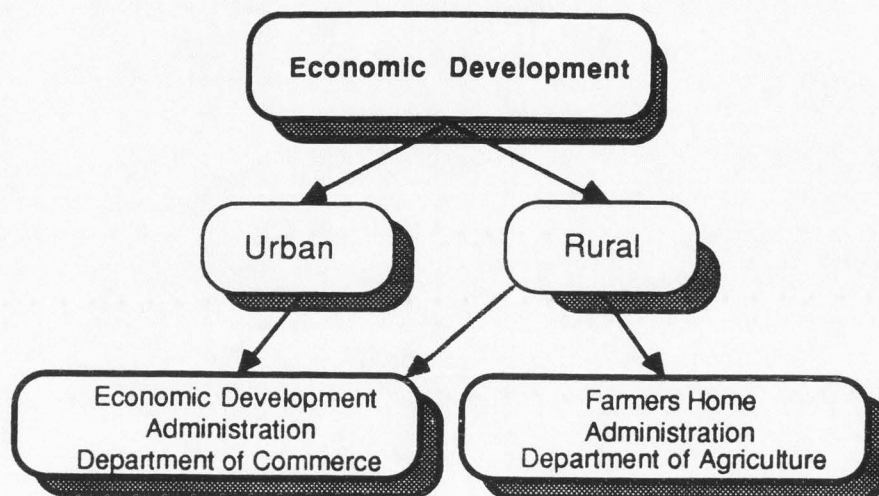


Figure 5. The agencies which administer economic development.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) helps small businesses develop. Small Business Administrations funds are available for small cities to administer the "504" Certified Development Company Program which provides long-term fixed-asset financing to small businesses through SBA-guaranteed debentures, thereby assisting community and economic development (see Figure 6).

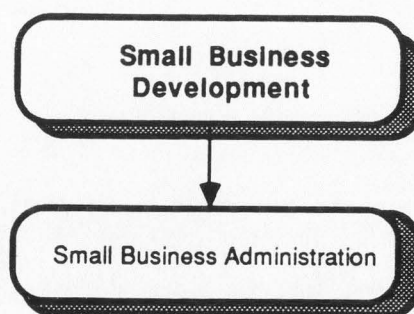


Figure 6. The agency which administers small business development.

Projects related to transportation are administered by the Department of Transportation (DOT). There are four DOT administrative divisions: the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) (see Figure 7).

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) helps small cities administer the following programs to assist transportation projects:

Transit Grants for Small Communities (Section 18),
Section 3 Mass Transit Capital Grants
and UMTA Planning Grants (Section 8).

The Transit Grants for Small Communities (Section 18) program provides formula grants to states to support the development, maintenance and improvement of public transportation in rural and small urban areas.

The Section 3 Mass Transit Capital Grants program provides discretionary grants to assist states and local public agencies in 1) financing the acquisition, reconstruction, and improvement of mass transit facilities and equipment, and 2) coordinating these services with highway and other transportation modes in the area.

The UMTA Planning Grants (Section 8) program provides grants to state and local public bodies to perform planning and technical studies in preparation for the construction, acquisition or improvement of mass transportation systems, facilities and equipment.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) offers the Federal Aid Highway System Program to help states construct and improve roads and streets, and to aid in a large number of activities related to the construction and management of major highway systems.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is available to assist small cities in administering the following programs which fund the transportation projects:

State and Community Highway Safety
and Alcohol Traffic Safety Program (Section 408).

The State and Community Highway Safety program provides formula grants to state highway safety agencies to develop highway safety programs aimed at reducing traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage.

The Alcohol Traffic Safety Program (Section 408) provides incentive grants to states which adopt stringent measures to reduce drunk-and drugged-driving accidents.

A state agency, the Division of Transportation, Aeronautics Division, obtains funds from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and administers the Airport Improvement Program to develop and improve airports and to plan and develop airport noise compatibility plans.

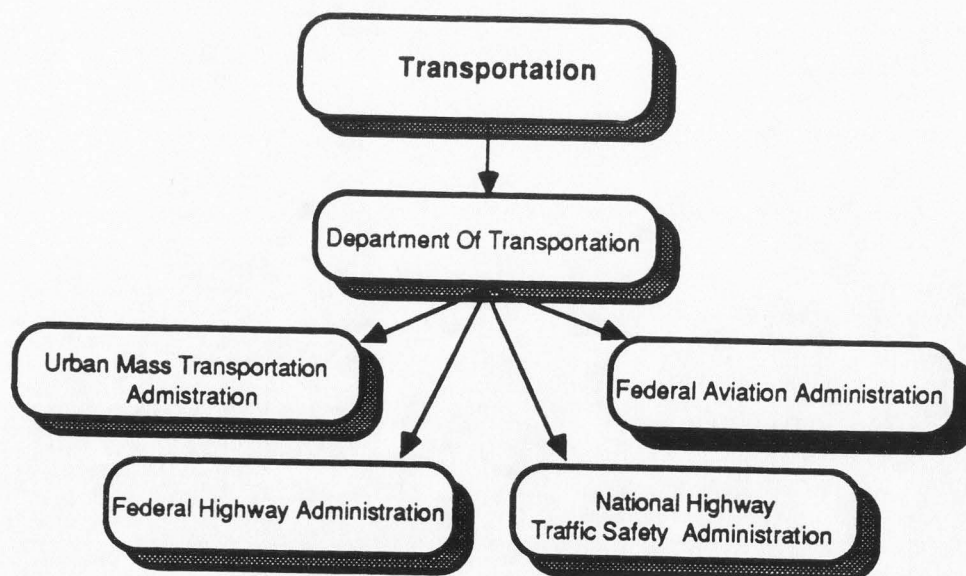


Figure 7. The agencies which administer transportation issues.

Health projects, social services, and senior citizens projects are administered by a federal agency, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). There are several administration divisions: the Health Resource and Service Administration for health project, the Office of Community Service (OCS) for social service, and the Administration on Aging (AoA) for senior citizens projects.

The Health Resource and Service Administration is available to help small cities administer the Community Health Centers program which supports the development and maintenance of community health centers which provide primary health services, supplemental health services, and preventive health services to medically underserved segments of the population (see Figure 9).

The Office of Community Service (OCS) can help small cities administer the Community Services Discretionary Program which provides discretionary grants for projects of regional or national significance designed to alleviate the causes of poverty in urban and rural communities (Figure 8)

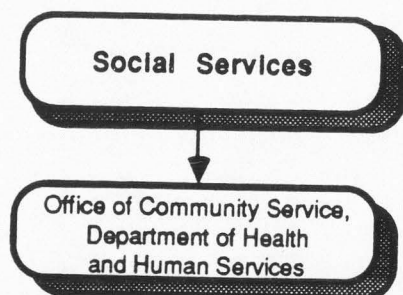


Figure 8. The agency which administers social services.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC), within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), which administers the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant program provides grants for a variety of state

preventive health services, including rodent control, fluoridation control, emergency medical services, hypertension control, home health services, and rape prevention and treatment services.

A state agency, the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), which administers the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant program which provides grants to improve maternal and child health, reduce the rate of infant mortality and crippling diseases among children, improve services to handicapped children, and enhance diagnosis and treatment of certain genetic disorders such as hemophilia.

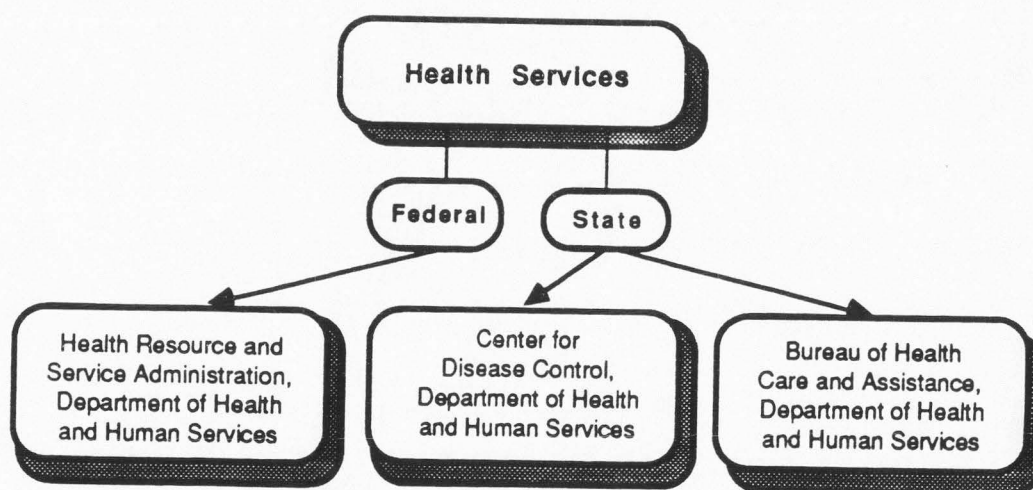


Figure 9. The agency which administers health services.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (federal agency) administers EPA funds that are available to any size community. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides funds for water service

systems which supply safe drinking water and/or remove and treat waste water.

Programs involved are:

State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (Title VI)
(Environment)

and Air Pollution Control Program Grants (Environment).

The State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (Title VI) program provides grants to capitalize on state revolving funds which will supply loans and other kinds of financial assistance (but not grants) for local wastewater treatment projects. The Air Pollution Control Program Grants program provides grants to states and other public entities with legal responsibility for air pollution control.

In fact, many rural communities have a difficult time obtaining assistance for their sewer or water projects, because they lack the technical expertise to prepare an EPA or FmHA application and the financial resources to perform the necessary predevelopment work. But the private nonprofit Housing Assistance Council (HAC) offers the HAC Rural Water/Wastewater Loan Fund to provide loans and technical assistance. Through the HAC Rural Water/Wastewater Loan Fund, public and private nonprofit developers can obtain seed money to install or repair water and wastewater systems in remote low-income communities (see Figure 10).

The Bureau of Water Pollution Control, a state agency, receives funds from the EPA and administers the Wastewater Treatment Works Construction Grants program to provide grants to construct municipal sewage treatment works that are needed in order to meet state and federal water quality standards. The state Division of Parks and Recreation funds small city administration of the Rivers Enhancement Program to mitigate flooding, e.g., land acquisition, catch basin construction.

The state Bureau of Public Water Supplies, Safe Drinking Water Committee administers the Safe Drink Water Committee (SDWC) Loan Program to assist in acquiring, constructing or improving public water supply facilities (e.g., land acquisition, construction, legal fees, spring improvements). The state Bureau of Water Pollution Control's Water Pollution Control Committee is willing to assist any wastewater project. The state Water Resource Board helps small cities administer the following programs:

Cities Water Loan Funds,
Conservation Development Funds
and Revolving Construction Funds.

The Cities Water Loan Funds program finances projects for culinary water development. The Conservation Development Funds program finances projects for land, facilities, water rights, etc. The Revolving Construction Funds program supports projects concerning irrigation and culinary water supplies.

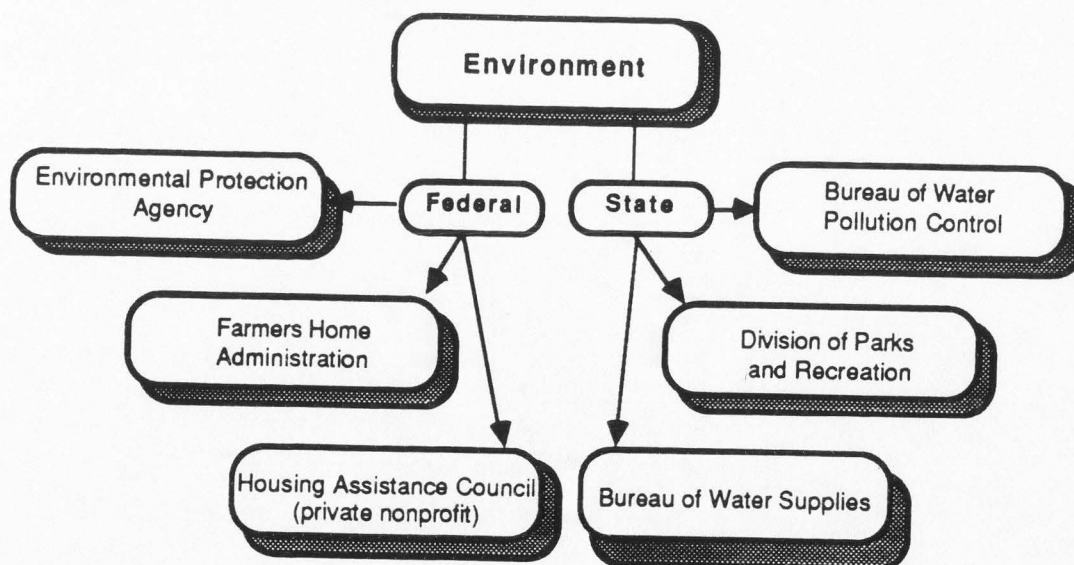


Figure 10. The agencies which administer the environment.

The Administration on Aging (AoA) administers the Supportive Services and Senior Centers (Title III) program, and the AoA Nutrition Program (Title III). The Supportive Services and Senior Centers (Title III) program helps state and area agencies provide services for older persons. It also helps to develop and implement social and nutritional programs for older people by funding the acquisition and construction of multipurpose facilities to house these activities. The AoA Nutrition Program (Title III) provides older Americans with low-cost, nutritious meals. This program is closely related to the Title III Supportive Services and Senior Centers program.

ACTION (American Council to Improve Neighborhoods) administers the primary programs which assist the elderly in coping with problems associated with aging (Figure 11). ACTION administers the following programs to benefit senior citizens:

- Retired Senior Volunteer Program,
- Foster Grandparent Program
- and Senior Companion Program.

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program provides grants for projects offering people age 60 and over the opportunity to contribute their skills and services to the community. The Foster Grandparent Program provides grants for programs offering people age 60 and over the opportunity to give companionship and guidance to emotionally, physically, and mentally handicapped children. The Senior Companion Program provides grants for programs offering senior citizens the opportunity to give care and companionship to adults with special needs, such as the home-bound elderly and the disabled.

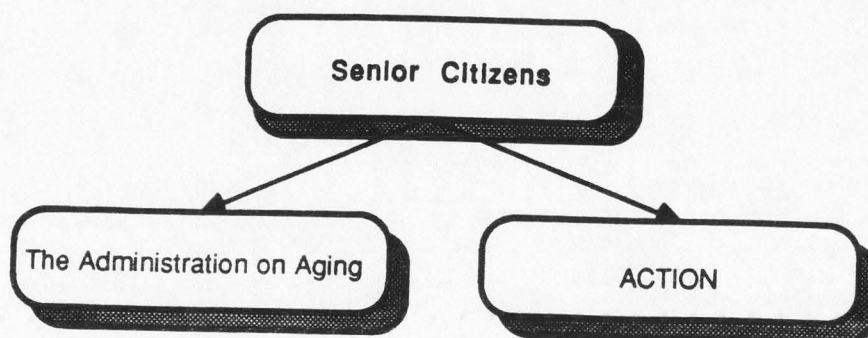


Figure 11. The agencies which administer senior citizens programs.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will help state and local governments improve their emergency response capability. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) can also help small cities administer the Emergency Management Assistance program to develop effective civil defense organizations that will plan for and coordinate emergency activities in the event of an attack or a natural or technological disaster.

The US Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, administers the Rural Community Fire Protection program for fire prevention and suppression programs in rural areas and communities under 10,000 population which have little or no protection against rampant fires.

The state Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management helps small cities administer the following programs:

Disaster Recovery Funds

and Disaster Relief Board

Disaster Recovery Funds program provides assistance when disaster has been declared by the local and state governments, and by the President of the United States. The Disaster Relief Board provides assistance to areas and victims hit by emergencies or disasters which are declared by the President (Figure 12).

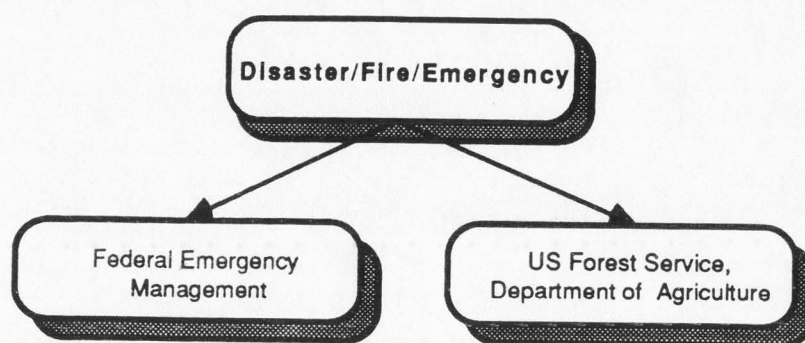


Figure 12. The agencies which administer disaster/fire/emergency.

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) administers the following programs for artists, theater groups, local arts agencies, and other cultural organizations:

NEA Design Arts Grants,
 NEA Expansion Arts Program,
 NEA Museum Grants,
 and NEA Local Arts Agencies Program

The NEA Design Arts Grants program offers grants to promote excellence in design in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, historic preservation, city and regional planning, graphic, interior, industrial, fashion, and other recognized design professions. The NEA Expansion Arts Program supports professionally directed arts organizations emphasizing minority, inner city, rural, and tribal community arts projects. The NEA Museum Grants provides grants for fine arts projects conducted by museums and similar organizations.

The NEA Local Arts Agencies Program enhances the quality and availability of the arts by fostering expansion of public support for the arts at the local level and by improving the process for allocation of local arts resources.

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is responsible to administer the NEH Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations program. It finances scholarly research, outreach and educational programs in the humanities.

The Institute of Museum Services (federal agency) is available to make grants for collection/conservation projects (Figure 13).

National Historical Publication and Records Commission (NHPRC) of National Archives and Records Administration (federal agency) is responsible to administer the following programs:

National Historical Publication Grants

and National Historical Records Grants.

The National Historical Publication Grants program ensures the dissemination and more general availability of documentary source materials important to the study and understanding of U.S. history. The National Historical Records Grants program preserves records from both the public and private sectors that enhance the understanding and appreciation of American history.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation (a private organization chartered by Congress) is responsible to administer the National Trust for Historic Preservation program to make matching loans and grants for historic preservation projects.

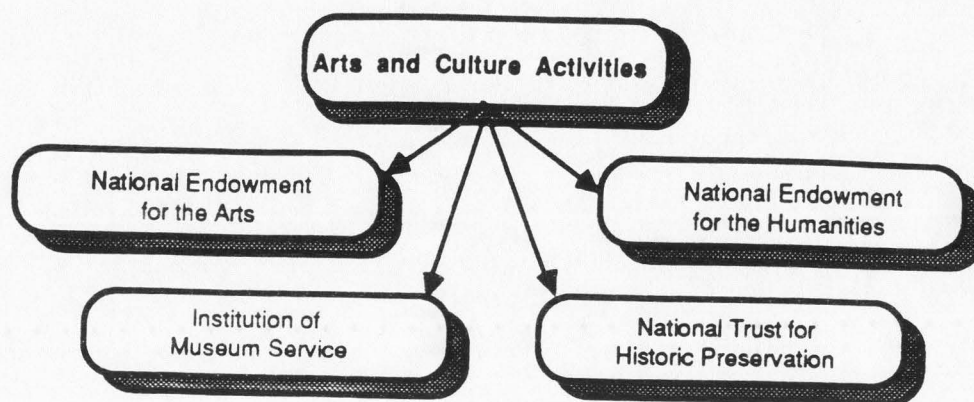


Figure 13. The agencies which administer arts and culture activities.

Qualification

This report identifies programs with funding available for towns under 10,000 population. Most program administrators will rank the application on the basis of a qualified score system or a phased review process.

Use of Fund

The type of aid will be grants or loans.

Restrictions

There are three basic requirements -- Preapplication, Executive Order (EO) 12372, and Match. Preapplication means that prospective applicants must first submit a "preapplication" to help the government determine applicant eligibility. This must be approved before the administrative agency will accept a complete application.

Executive Order 12372 necessitates that a copy of the application be submitted to the state government to give state and local officials an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed project. This function is to ensure that

federally funded projects don't inadvertently interfere with state and local plans and priorities.

Match implies that the federal government requires some level of nonfederal contribution, in the form of cash or other resources, such as land or staff services, as a condition for providing assistance to a project.

Deadlines and Approval Time

Most financial programs do not have a specific schedule for application and approval time.

The Range of Funding

In the Programs Matrix we will see the mark ** before a program title indicates that the FY 88 budget request is zero. The ## mark highlights FY 88 request to terminate the program.

CHAPTER V.

SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Review and Recommendation

The programs matrix provides a detailed list of funding programs at federal and state levels. In the following analysis specific projects are correlated to financial programs.

In chapter II the planning approach for the city of Moab identified the physical development desired. The implementation strategies for Moab city in physical development should consider the following projects:

- riparian systems,
- water systems,
- sewer systems,
- solid waste disposal systems,
- irrigation systems,
- historical preservation,
- museum,
- parks and recreation,
- hospital,
- fire station,
- convention center,
- community center,
- senior center,
- city hall,
- library,
- streets and roads,
- and sidewalks.

In riparian systems, the implementation strategies for projects involving flood control and repair should examine the funding sources below (Figure 14):

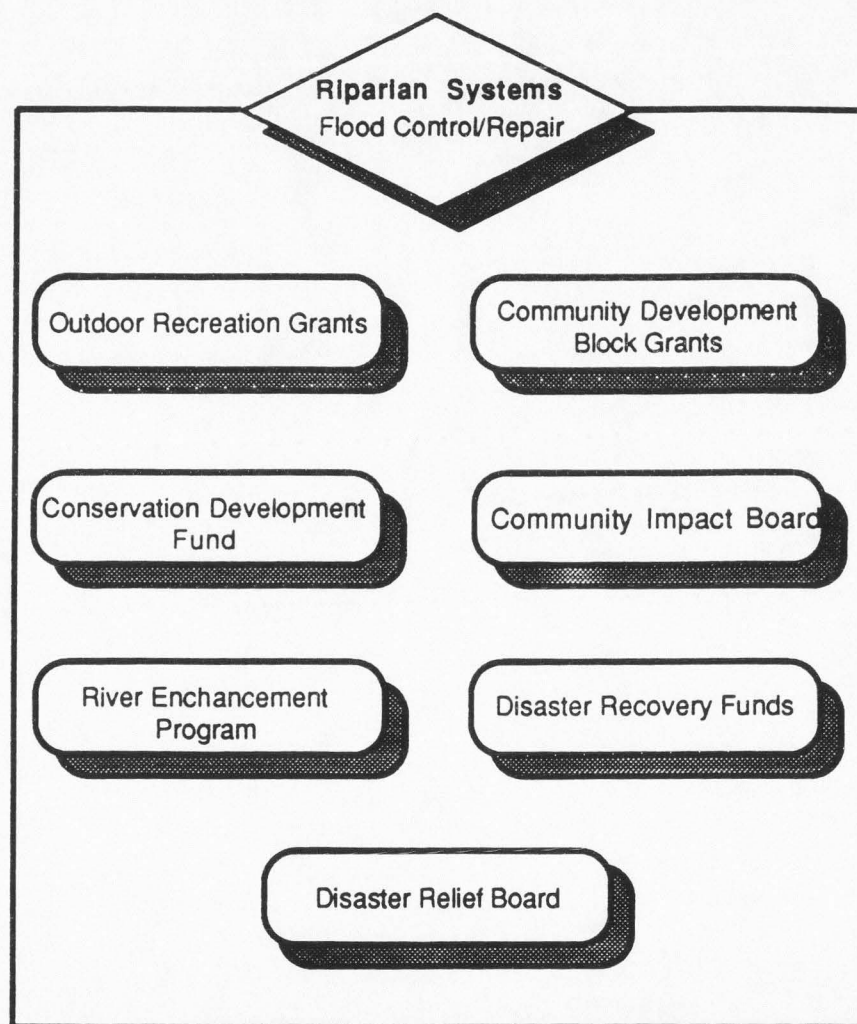


Figure 14. The available funding sources for riparian systems of flood control and repair.

In water systems, the implementation strategies for projects of safe drinking water supply should examine the following funding sources (Figure 15):



Figure 15. The available funding sources for water systems.

In sewer systems, the implementation strategies for projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 16):

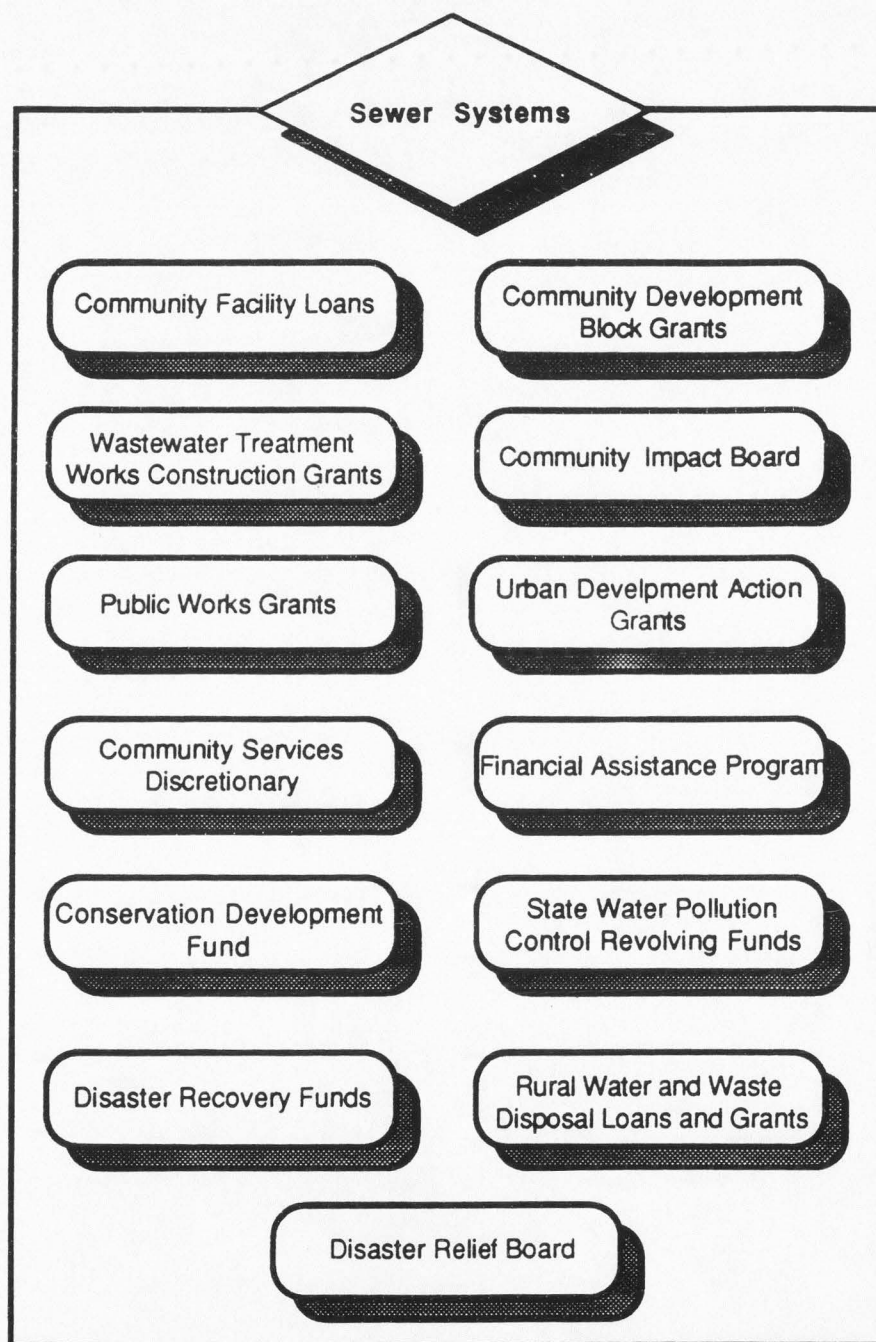


Figure 16. The available funding sources for sewer systems.

In solid waste disposal systems, the implementation strategies for projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 17):

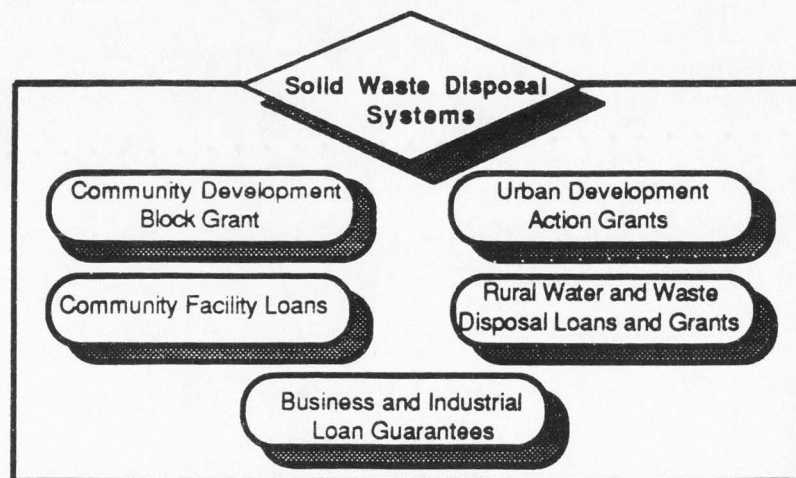


Figure 17. The available funding sources for solid waste disposal systems.

In irrigation systems, the implementation strategies for projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 18):

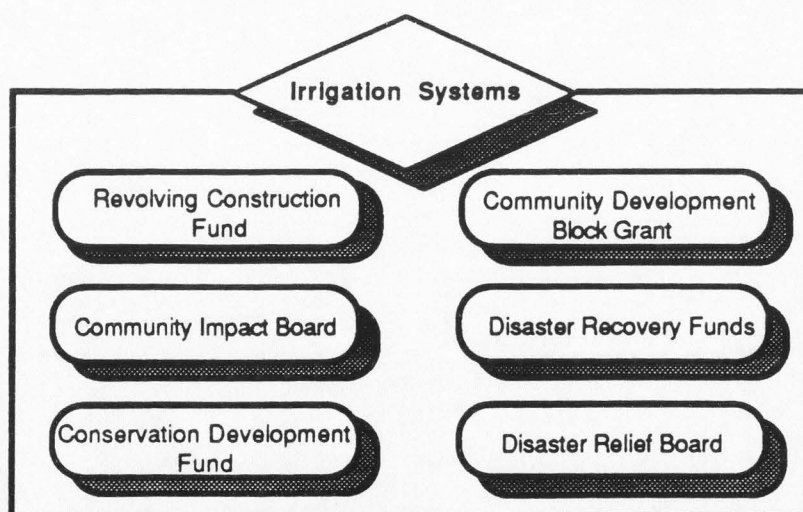


Figure 18. The available funding sources for irrigation systems.

The implementation strategies for historical preservation projects should examine the funding sources below (Figure 19):

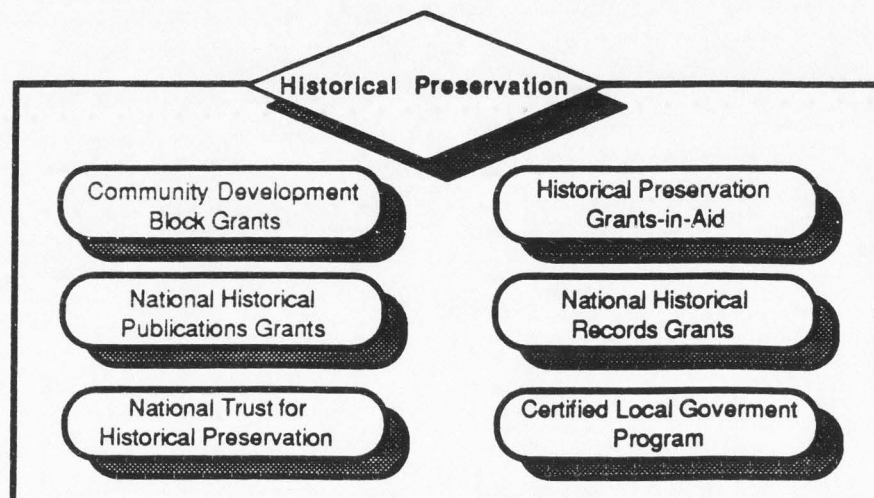


Figure 19. The available funding sources for historical preservation.

The implementation strategies for museum projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 20):

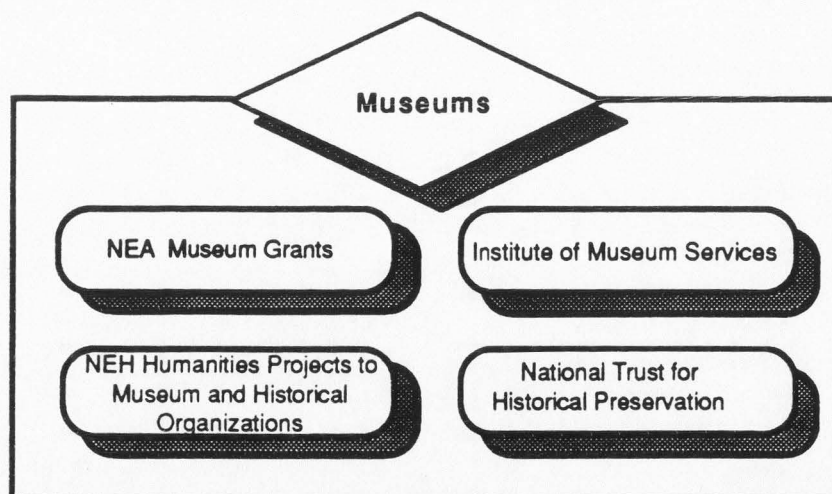


Figure 20. The available funding sources for museums.

The implementation strategies for parks and recreation projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 21):

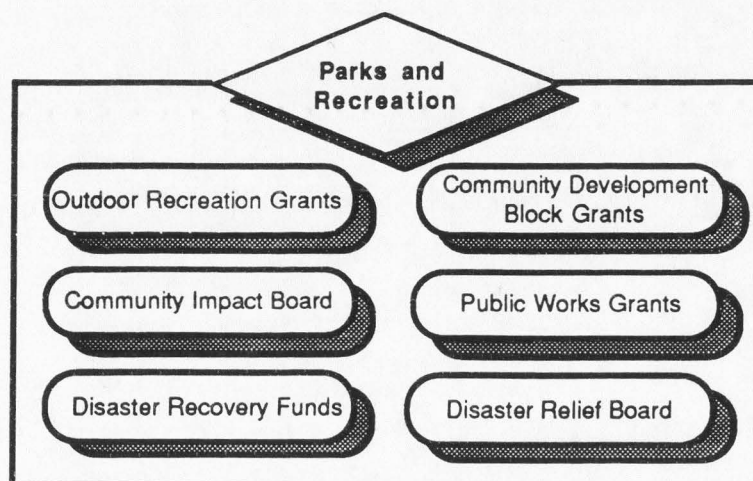


Figure 21. The available funding sources for parks and recreation.

The implementation strategies for hospital projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 22):

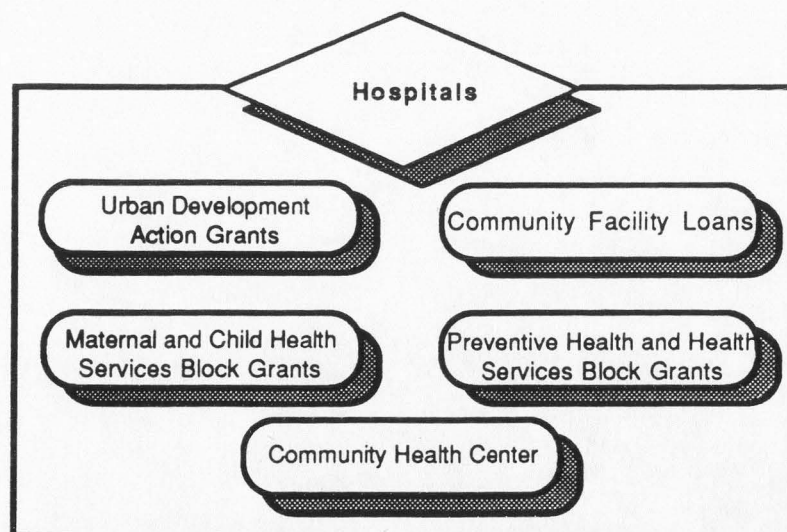


Figure 22. The available funding sources for hospitals.

The implementation strategies for fire station projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 23):

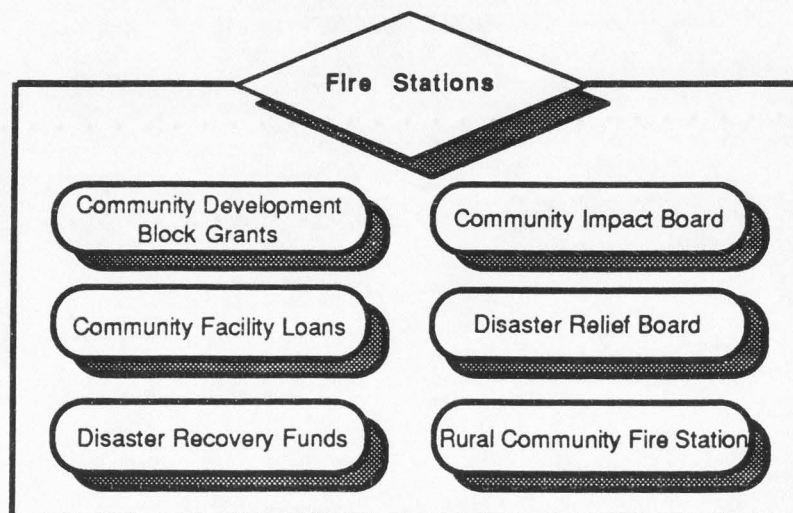


Figure 23. The available funding sources for fire stations.

The implementation strategies for library projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 24):

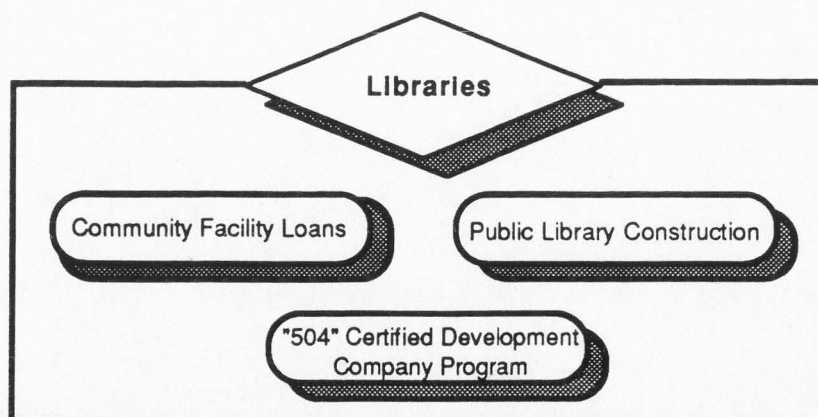


Figure 24. The available funding sources for libraries.

The implementation strategies for convention center projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 25):

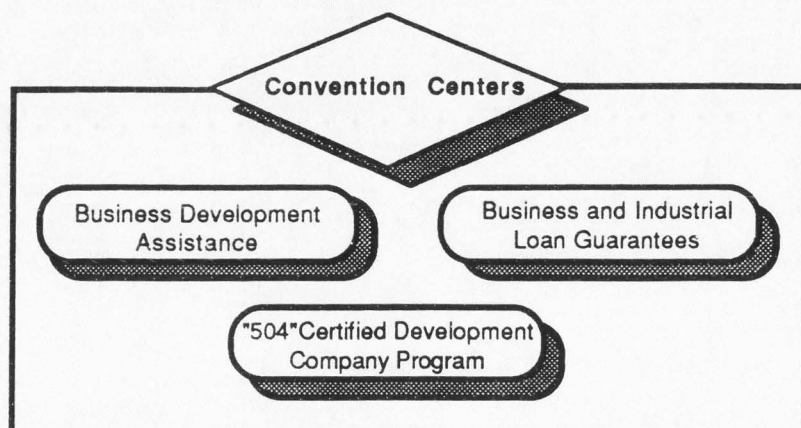


Figure 25. The available funding sources for convention centers.

The implementation strategies for community center projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 26):

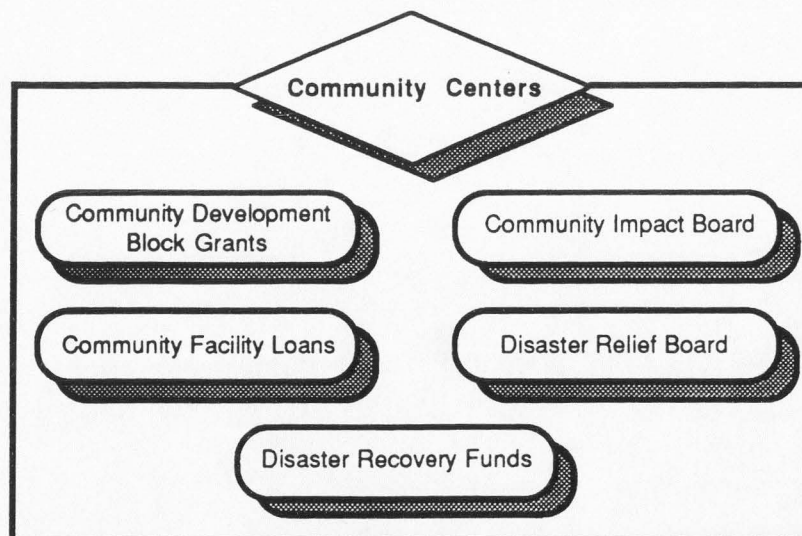


Figure 26. The available funding sources for community centers.

The implementation strategies for senior center projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 27):

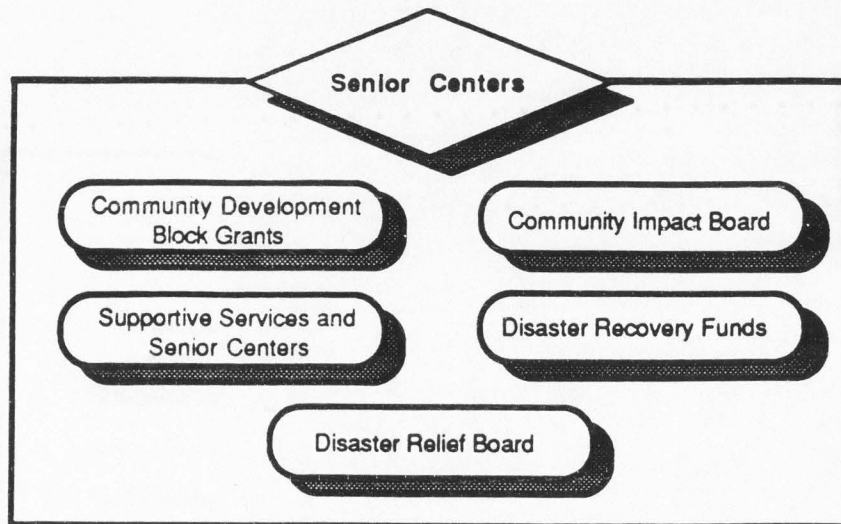


Figure 27. The available funding sources for senior centers.

The implementation strategies for city hall projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 28):

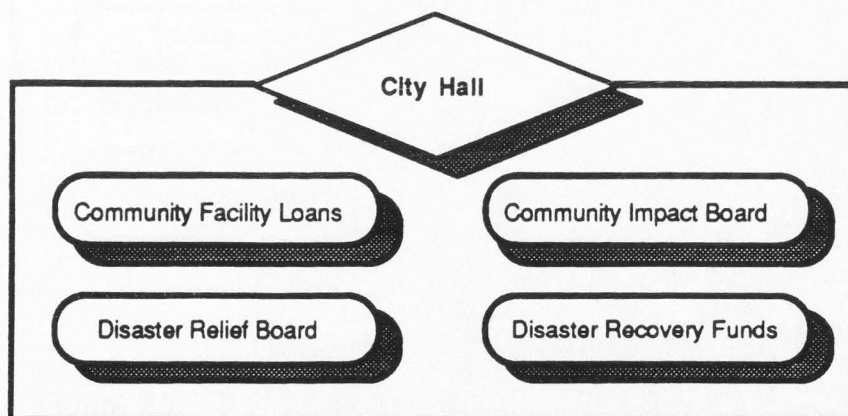


Figure 28. The available funding sources for city hall.

The implementation strategies for streets and roads projects should examine the following funding sources(Figure 29):

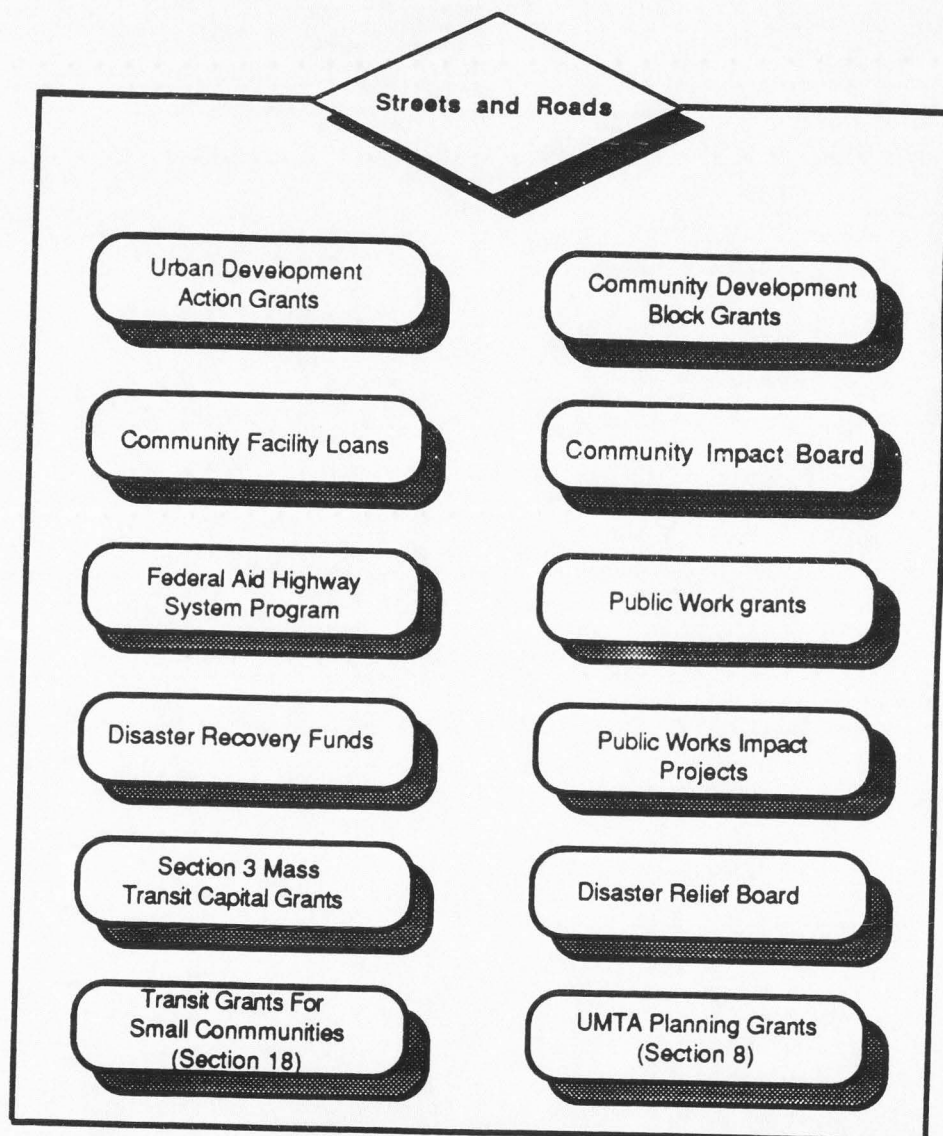


Figure 29. The available funding sources streets and roads.

The implementation strategies for sidewalk projects should examine the following funding sources (Figure 30):

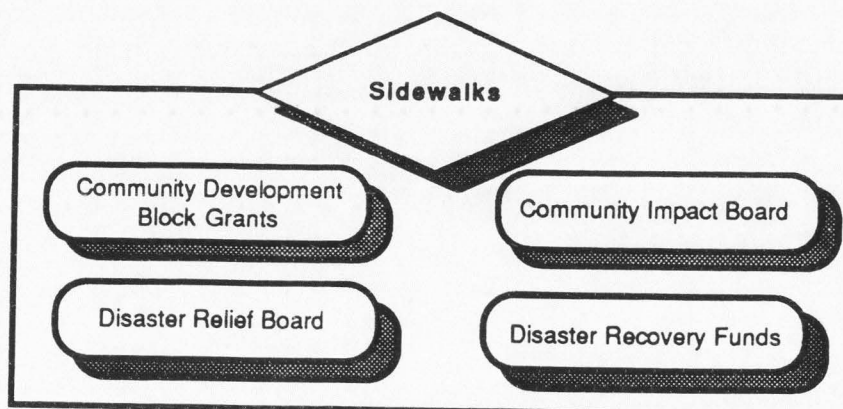


Figure 30. The available funding sources for sidewalks.

The financial aid programs in this report not only apply to Moab City but also relate to any other city with a population under 10,000. However, applicants to programs of the Community Impact Board, Disaster Recovery Funds, and Disaster Relief Board must also meet special conditions.

Applicants will find the Program Matrix and Summary of these existing financial programs helpful in identifying the various federal and state assistance agencies. The Matrix should also facilitate referencing and correlation between different programs.

It should be useful to develop an organized and detailed financial information system. Applicants or the agencies of local governments need to utilize an effective data base management system to more effectively manipulate the complex information. This would provide the efficiency needed for community specialists or planning officials to deal with financial data management.

Example of Project and Procedures

Each program will probably require special procedures for applying for funding. Figure 31 is an example of the Farmers Home Administration application procedure necessary to obtain funds.

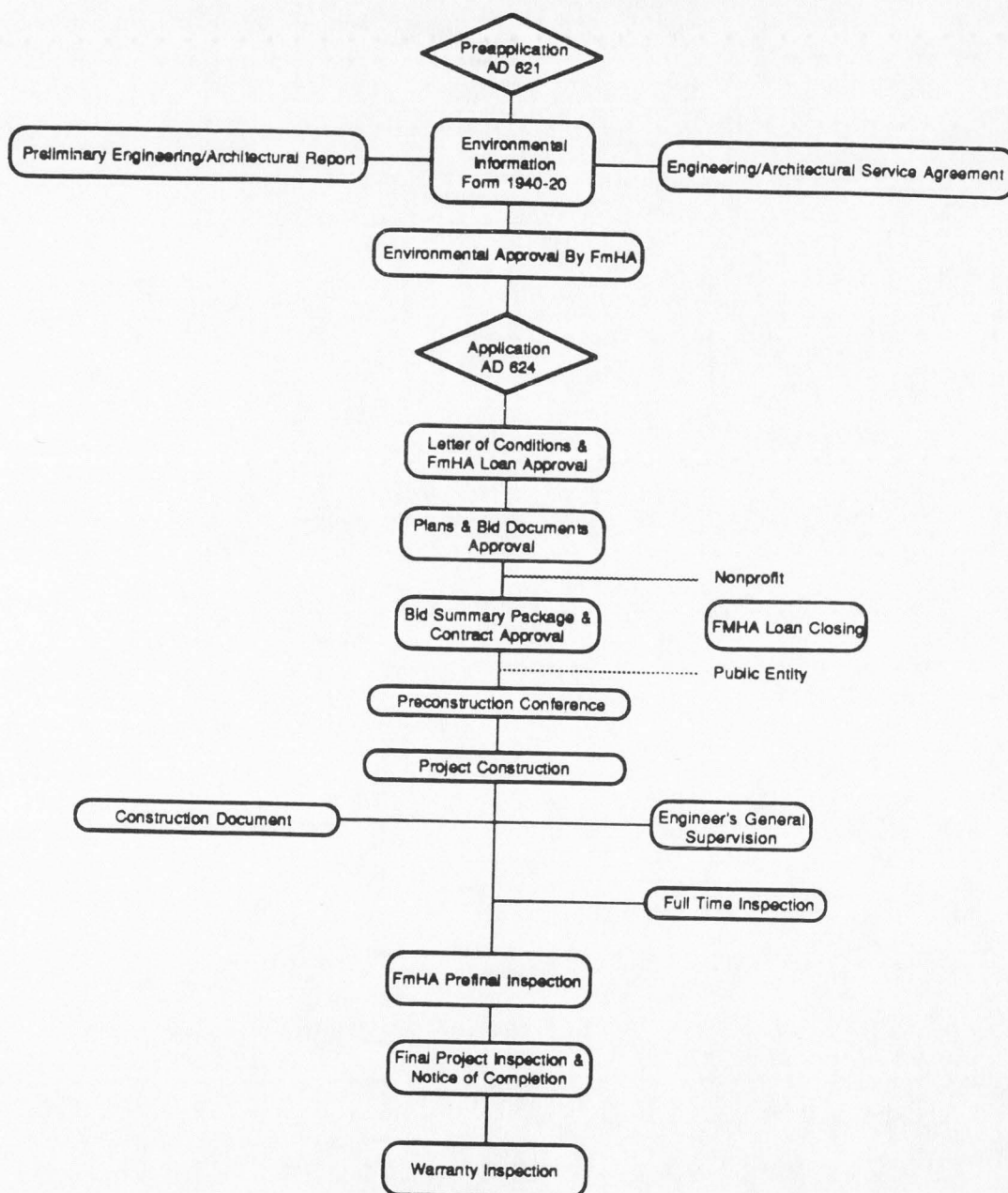


Figure 31. Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Project Involvement Flow Chart. (source: FmHA 1986)

The following sidewalk improvement as an example describes an approach for evaluating funding sources used, including the application process and criteria requirement.

Application Procedures for Sidewalks

For sidewalk projects it is possible to get funding from programs of the Community Development Block Grants, the Community Impact Board, the Disaster Recovery Funds, and the Disaster Relief Board. But disaster must have been declared by the local government or the US President. Then the Disaster Recovery Funds and/or the Disaster Relief Board may provide assistance to the effected areas. Thus the usual and primary implementation strategies for sidewalk projects go through the programs of the Community Development Block Grants and the Community Impact Board.

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) may be applied to through the Association of Governments (AOG) or through the Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Community Development. The application procedures must address the following (see Appendix C):

1. Each category on the application form must be addressed, and all requests for supplemental data prior to application submittal must be included.
2. A detailed, anticipated scope of work, and a proposed budget must be included with the application. The budget must itemize all sources and amounts of all non-CDBG funds.
3. An applicant may submit more than one application. If applicants have questions concerning the form or its completion, they should contact the administrative agency, the Utah Division of Community Development.

In addition, all CDBG projects must address one of the three national objectives of the program:

1. show benefit to low- and moderate-income people.
2. prevent or eliminate slums and blight.
3. meet community development needs for urgent health and welfare.

In July prior to the federal fiscal year for which it intends to request CDBG funds, a state must submit a Notice of Election indicating the local agency to which it intends to apply for these funds. By the following March 31, it must submit a series of certifications and a community development statement to the federal agency of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The required certifications include the method of fund distribution. If applicants have previously received funds, it is necessary to turn in a description of past use of funds. HUD does not review applications for approval or disapproval, but simply for statutory compliance. If the application is complete and complies with the basic requirements of the statute, HUD will issue the grant. But the AOG has its own score system to judge whether or not the city will get funding (see Appendix D).

The other available funding is obtained by contacting the Division of Community Development to apply to the Community Impact Board. The application procedures must consider the following:

1. The sponsors of any proposed project must submit a completed application form, furnished by the Department of Community and Economic Development, at least 14 days prior to the regularly scheduled meeting at which the applicant wishes to appear.
2. Additional general information not specifically covered by the application form must also be furnished to the Department of Community and Economic Development when such information would be helpful to the Board in appraising the merits of the project.

3. Planning grants and studies require a 15 percent contribution by the applying entity.

4. Any application requesting funds for a major capital improvement in the amount of \$500,000 or more must certify that the jurisdiction has held a formal public hearing and that the project is supported by its citizens, as evidenced by a transcript of the public hearing including straw votes. Public opinion polls may be submitted with the application.

There is no score system used by the Community Impact Board. An applicant that considers the following factors is eligible for an award:

1. the applicant's current federal mineral lease production.
2. the feasibility of the actual development of a resource that may impact the applicant directly or indirectly.
3. current taxes being paid by the applicant's residents.
4. the borrowing capacity of the applicant, its ability and willingness to sell bonds or other securities in the open market, and its current and authorized indebtedness.
5. possible sources of local revenue, including utility user charges.
6. probable growth of population due to actual or prospective natural resource development.
7. existing public facilities and services.
8. the extent of expected impact on public facilities and services and the extent of industry participation in an impact alleviation plan.

An applicant must review the criteria for evaluating project requests to identify whether an application is eligible for an award. If a project is not in a mineral resource development area, there will be no further consideration of the project request by the Community Impact Board. The Board will consider each project on its own merit, and it is prerogative of the Community Impact

Board to consider and authorize a project that may not meet all of the requirements of the above application guidelines. But the above application guidelines will serve as a guide fo applications to the Community Impact Board for funding consideration (Utah Division of Community Development).

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Program Summary

Community Development

Program: Community Development Block Grants States' Program

Administration: State (Division of Community Development and AOG)

Contents: This is the state-administered, nonmetropolitan counterpart of the CDBG Entitlement Program, focusing on communities under 50,000 population. Using their own program priorities and distribution systems, states subgrant their CDBG funds to small cities, towns, and counties not eligible for entitlement grants. These localities use the funds to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Program: Community Development Block Grants Small Cities Program

Administration: State (Division of Community Development)

Contents: Through competitive grants, the CDBG Small Cities Program supplies funds to small cities, towns and counties not eligible for CDBG Entitlement grants in order to support the development of viable communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Currently, HUD operates this program only in New York and Hawaii; in all other states, the state government has assumed responsibility for administering CDBG funds for eligible small communities under the auspices of the CDBG States' Program.

Program: Urban Development Action Grants

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: It provides grants to economically distressed cities and urban counties for special economic development projects that have substantial private sector financial support but which would not be feasible without federal assistance.

Program: Community Facilities Loans

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: It provides loans to fund the construction, enlargement, or improvement of community facilities providing essential services to residents of rural communities up to 20,000 population.

Program: Outdoor Recreation Grants

Administration: State (Division of Parks and Recreation)

Contents: Grants are made to state and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities; it also makes grants to states for development and improvement of comprehensive state outdoor recreation plants.

Program: Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

Administration: State (Historical Society)

Contents: These funds can be used for a number of activities related to the collection of records and documents, research documentation of historic sites and buildings; and educational activities, such as, the publication of local history books and brochures, historical site tours, and preparation of films, slide presentations and other material on local history and historical sites. Not

allowable at this time are expenditures for museum items or construction work on historical buildings.

Program: Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid

Administration: Federal (NPS)

Contents: It provides grants to states and localities to identify and evaluate their historic properties and resources and nominate them for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, the official federal list of sites, districts, and objects of significance to American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register sites are eligible for tax breaks and grants for acquisition, protection, and development.

Program: Public Library Construction

Administration: Federal (Education Research and Improvement, Department of Education)

Contents: It provides matching grants to construct, acquire, expand, renovate and/or equip buildings to be used as public libraries.

Program: Surplus Personal Property Program

Administration: Federal (GSA)

Contents: It transfers the federal government's surplus personal property to states for distribution to state and local public agencies, as well as to certain private nonprofit educational and public service organizations. Property must be used for public purposes.

Program: Ford Foundation Grants for Innovative State and Local Government Programs

Administration: Private

Contents: It provides grants to strengthen and expand innovative and successful state and local government programs, and publicizes them as a way to encourage other jurisdictions to replicate them.

Program: Community Impact Board

Administration: State (Division of Community Development)

Contents: Planning, construction and maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services are supported. Loans must be secured by general obligation or revenue bonds. Factors considered in the determination of whether or not an award will be a grant or loan include: user feed, indebtedness, mill levy, growth/bust cycles, and comparison to other systems.

Economic Development

Program: Public Works Grants

Administration: Federal (EDA)

Contents: It provides grants to assist communities with the funding of public works and development facilities that contribute to the creation or retention of private sector jobs.

Program: Public Works Impact Projects

Administration: Federal (EDA)

Contents: It finances the construction of public facilities to provide jobs immediately to the unemployed and underemployed in EDA-designated project areas (See related program, Public Works Grants).

Program: Business Development Assistance

Administration: Federal (EDA)

Contents: It encourages industrial and commercial expansion in EDA-designated redevelopment areas by guaranteeing loans for businesses which will expand or establish plants and/or create new permanent employment in the designated areas.

Program: Technical Assistance Grants (Title III)

Administration: Federal (EDA)

Contents: Grants are provided for technical assistance projects that will be useful in creating or retaining jobs and promoting economic growth. Grants are awarded in three categories: a) Local Technical Assistance, to assist specific state and local economic development projects; b) National Technical Assistance, to assist the economic development community at large; and c) University Research Centers, to support specialized centers at colleges and universities which will provide technical assistance to public and private development organizations and firms located in areas of economic distress.

Program: State and Local Economic Development Planning

Administration: Federal (EDA)

Contents: It strengthens the economic development planning capabilities of states, cities, tribes, and areawide planning organizations to ensure the productive use of available resources in addressing economic problems, particularly those resulting in high unemployment and low incomes.

Program: Economic Adjustment (Title IX)

Administration: Federal (EDA)

Contents: This program provides economic development assistance to areas experiencing long-term economic deterioration (LTED) and to areas threatened or impacted by sudden and severe economic dislocation (SSED).

Program: Business and Industrial Loan Guarantees

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: Loan guarantees are provided for business and industrial development projects in rural communities.

Program: "504" Certified Development Company Program

Administration: Federal (Small Business Administration)

Contents: It provides long-term fixed-asset financing to small businesses through SBA-guaranteed debentures, thereby assisting community and economic development.

Housing

Program: Low-Income Public Housing Development

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: It provides financial and technical assistance through both project grants and direct loans to public housing agencies for the development and operation of low-income housing projects. These projects provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing and related facilities for low-income families.

Program: Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: This program provides public housing agencies with financial assistance to improve the physical condition and upgrade the management

and operation of existing public housing projects. The program seeks to ensure that such projects will continue to serve low-income families in the future.

Program: Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: This program provides rent subsidies to owners of housing units to enable low-income families to live in decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

Program: Housing Counseling Assistance

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: It counsels homeowners and tenants receiving assistance under HUD housing programs in order to assure successful home ownership and prevent delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures.

Program: Urban Homesteading

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: It upgrades neighborhoods by transferring, at little or no cost, the titles of vacant houses owned by HUD, the Veterans Administration (VA) or the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), to persons who will repair, maintain and occupy them for at least five years. The sponsoring governments must make necessary improvements in neighborhood facilities and services.

Program: Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: It provides loans for rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential properties located in federally assisted areas and serving primarily low- to moderate-income people. Low-income residents qualify for special low-

interest loans to rehabilitate their homes, while other borrowers pay an interest rate based on the rate of Treasury securities.

Program: Small City Rental Rehabilitation Program

Administration: State (Division of Community Development)

Contents: This program provides grants to state and local governments for moderate rehabilitation of privately owned buildings to be used primarily as rental housing for low-income families. In order to maintain affordability of rehabilitated housing for low-income tenants and to assist displaced tenants, HUD also allocates Section 8 vouchers and certificates with each grant.

Program: Housing Development Action Grants

Administration: Federal (HUD)

Contents: It provides competitive grants to state and local governments for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of rental, cooperative, or mutual housing which at least 20 percent of the units will be occupied by low-income people.

Program: Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation

Administration: Federal

Contents: The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation is a congressionally chartered, public nonprofit corporation that provides seed grants and technical assistance to local public-private partnerships dedicated to revitalizing declining neighborhoods.

Program: Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Loans

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: This program provides economically designed and constructed rental and cooperative housing in rural areas for persons with low and moderate incomes, senior citizens, and the handicapped.

Program: Rural Housing Site Loans

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: It provides loans which enable public or private nonprofit groups to obtain and develop land for housing sites in rural areas. Participating groups divide the acquired land into building sites and sell the sites for no profit.

Program: Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: It provides grants to sponsoring organizations to promote a program of technical and supervisory assistance which will help low-income individuals and their families participate in self-help housing construction efforts in rural areas.

Program: Rural Rental Assistance Payments

Administration: Federal

Contents: It provides direct rental assistance payments to owners and developers of FmHA-financed rural rental, rural cooperative, and farm labor housing projects on behalf of tenants who are: low- and very low-income families, senior citizens, handicapped, or domestic farm laborers and their families.

Program: Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: It provides direct loans (Section 514) and grants (Section 516) to eligible recipients who will provide decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing and related facilities for domestic farm laborers (including migrant workers) and their families.

Program: Rural Housing Preservation Grants

Administration: State (Division of Community Development)

Contents: Through grants to nonprofit and public entities, the Housing Preservation Grant (HPG) program provides rehabilitated and repaired homes and rental units for low- and very low-income families living in rural substandard housing. As of FY 87, FmHA had only implemented the homeowner portion of the program, but was preparing to develop regulations to implement the rental property component.

Program: HAC Rural Housing Loan Funds

Administration: (HAC)

Contents: Through the Rural Housing Loan Fund (RHLF) and the Rural Development Loan fund (RDLF), public and private nonprofit and for-profit developers can obtain seed money to: (1) build or rehabilitate housing for rural low- and moderate-income families, and (2) spur local economic development through financial assistance to small and minority builder developers for a variety of needs. A \$4 million fund operated by Rural Housing Services, Inc., a HAC subsidiary, is used for low-income housing development involving tax-advantaged syndication ventures.

Transportation

Program: Federal Aid Highway System Program

Administration: Federal (FHWA)

Content: This program helps states construct and improve roads and streets and aids in a large number of activities related to the construction and management of major highway systems. Assistance is provided through 30 categorical programs, each designed to improve designated systems or to encourage particular types of highway improvement.

Program: State and Community Highway Safety

Administration: Federal (NHTSA)

Contents: It provides formula grants to state highway safety agencies to develop highway safety programs aimed at reducing traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage.

Program: Alcohol Traffic Safety Program (Section 408)

Administration: Federal (NHTSA)

Contents: It provides incentive grants to states which adopt stringent measures to reduce drunk- and drugged-driving accidents.

Program: Transit Grants for Small Communities (Section 18)

Administration: Federal (UMTA)

Contents: This program provides formula grants to states to support the development, maintenance and improvement of public transportation in rural and small urban areas.

Program: Section 3 Mass Transit Capital Grants

Administration: Federal (UMTA)

Contents: This program provides discretionary grants to assist states and local public agencies in financing the acquisition, reconstruction and improvement of mass transit facilities and equipment, and the coordination of these services with highway and other transportation modes in the area.

Program: UMTA Planning Grants (Section 8)

Administration: Federal (UMTA)

Contents: Grants are provided to state and local public bodies to perform planning and technical studies in preparation for the construction, acquisition or improvement of mass transportation systems, facilities and equipments.

Program: Airport Improvement Program

Administration: State (Division of Transportation, Aeronautics Division)

Contents: Funds are used to develop and improve airports and to plan and develop airport noise compatibility plans.

Health

Program: Community Health Centers

Administration: Federal (HHS)

Contents: This program supports the development and maintenance of community health centers which provide primary, supplemental and preventive health services to medically underserved populations.

Program: Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

Administration: State (CDC, DHHS)

Contents: It provides block grants to states to support a variety of preventive health services, including: rodent control, fluoridation control, emergency

medical services, hypertension control, home health services, and rape prevention and treatment services.

Program: Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

Administration: State (Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, DHHS)

Contents: This program provides block grants to states to improve maternal and child health, reduce the rate of infant mortality and crippling diseases among children, improve services to handicapped children, and enhance diagnosis and treatment of certain genetic disorders such as hemophilia. the program also awards discretionary grants to public and private organization for special projects that address these goals.

Environment

Program: Wastewater Treatment Works Construction Grants

Administration: State (Utah Bureau Water Pollution)

Contents: Grants are applied to construct municipal sewage treatment works that are needed in order to meet state and federal water quality standards. Any governmental agency having jurisdiction over waste disposal is eligible.

Program: State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (Title VI)

Administration: Federal (EPA)

Contents: Grants are applied to capitalize state revolving funds which will supply loans and other kinds of financial assistance (but not grants) to local wastewater treatment projects.

Program: Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants

Administration: Federal (FmHA)

Contents: Loans are provided to fund full costs, or grants to fund up to three-fourths of the costs, of domestic water and waste disposal systems for rural communities under 10,000 population.

Program: HAC Rural Water/Wastewater Loan Fund

Administration: (HAC)

Contents: Through the Water/Wastewater Loan Fund (W/WWLF), public and private nonprofit developers can obtain seed money to install or repair water and wastewater systems in remote low-income communities.

Program: Air Pollution Control Program Grants

Administration: Federal (EPA)

Contents: Grants are provided to states and other public entities with legal responsibility for air pollution control. Grantees must use funds to plan, establish, improve, and maintain air pollution prevention and control programs and implement EPA-established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS).

Program: Rivers Enhancement Program

Administer: State (Division of Parks and Recreation)

Contents: This program supports projects that mitigate flooding, e.g., land acquisition, catch basin construction.

Program: Financial Assistance Program (Loans)

Administer: State (Bureau of Water Pollution Control, Water Pollution Control Committee)

Contents: Every wastewater project (are including anticipation of future needs) is eligible. Loans are only awarded if user fees are expected to exceed 0.75% of median household income (based on updated Census data -- income surveys not allowed); and will not be less than \$12-\$13 per month. Zero % loans are sometimes used in "blend" with market rate revenue bonds.

Program: Safe Drink Water Committee (SDWC) Loan Program

Administer: State (Bureau of Public Water Supplies, State Drinking Water Committee)

Contents: Any costs associated with acquiring, constructing or improving public water supply facilities (e.g., land acquisition, construction, legal fees, and spring improvements) are covered. The program is threefold: 1) Credit Enhancement (loan at 0%, 20 years to purchase bond insurance) is used for projects greater than \$1 million, 2) Interest Rate Buydown is used for projects between \$500,000 and \$1 million (requires bonds, grants may be used to reduce interest rates) and 3) Direct Loans are used for projects less than \$500,000 (interest rates start 2% below market rate of tax free municipal bonds and are adjusted downward to keep water bills less than 1.5% of median household income).

Program: Cities Water Loan Funds

Administer: State (Water Resource Board)

Contents: Projects of culinary water supplies are supported.

Program: Conservation Development Funds

Administer: State (Water Resource Board)

contents: Projects for land, facilities, water rights, etc. are covered.

Program: Revolving Construction Funds

Administer: State (Water Resource Board)

Contents: Projects of irrigation and culinary water supplies are supported.

Social Services

Program: Community Services Discretionary Program

Administration: Federal (OCS)

Contents: Discretionary grants are provided for projects of regional or national significance designed to alleviate the causes of poverty in urban and rural communities. Priorities include: community economic development, rural housing, community facilities (water/wastewater) development, and assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Senior Citizens

Program: Supportive Services and Senior Centers (Title III)

Administration: Federal (AoA)

Contents: It helps state and area agencies provide supportive services for older persons and develop and operate social and nutritional programs for older people by funding the acquisition and construction of multipurpose facilities to house these activities.

Program: AoA Nutrition Program (Title III)

Administration: Federal (AoA)

Contents: This program provides older Americans with low-cost nutritious meals. This program is closely related to the Title III Supportive Services and Senior Centers program.

Program: Retired Senior Volunteer Program

Administration: Federal (ACTION)

Contents: Grants are provided for projects offering people age 60 and over the opportunity to contribute their skills and services to the community.

Program: Foster Grandparent Program

Administration: Federal (ACTION)

Contents: Grants are provided for programs offering people age 60 and over the opportunity to give companionship and guidance to emotionally, physically and mentally handicapped children.

Program: Senior Companion Program

Administration: Federal (ACTION)

Contents: Grants are provided for programs offering senior citizens the opportunity to give care and companionship to adults with special needs, such as the home-bound elderly and the disabled.

Disaster/Fire/Emergency

Program: Emergency Management Assistance

Administration: Federal (FEMA)

Contents: It helps to develop effective civil defense organizations that will plan for and coordinate emergency activities in the event of an attack or a natural or technological disaster.

Program: Disaster Recovery Funds

Administer: State (Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management)

Contents: Disaster must have been declared by the local and state governments as well as by President of the United States (no current disasters qualify, all remaining funds are related to disasters declared in 1983, 1984 and 1986) for funds to be received.

Program: Rural Community Fire Protection

Administration: Federal (US Forest Service, Department of Agriculture)

Contents: This program supports fire prevention and suppression programs in rural areas and communities under 10,000 population which have little or no protection against rampant fires. Grant funds are used to organize, train and equip local fire fighting forces to reduce the number of fire-related deaths, and losses of livestock, wildlife, crops, farmsteads and other property.

Program: Disaster Relief Board

Administration: State (Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management)

Contents: It provides assistance to areas and victims hit by emergencies or disasters which are declared by the President. This program helps lessen the suffering, destruction and hardship caused by such emergencies or disasters by awarding grants or other services, such as the use of property or facilities, to states, political subdivisions, individuals, and families.

Arts and Cultural Activities

Program: NEA Design Arts Grants

Administration: Federal (NEA)

Contents: Grants are provided to promote excellence in design in the fields of architecture; landscape architecture; urban design; historic preservation; city and regional planning; and graphic, interior, industrial, fashion, and other

recognized design professions. The program encourages creativity and works to make the public aware of the benefits of good design.

Program: NEA Expansion Arts Program

Administration: Federal (NEA)

Contents: It supports professionally directed arts organizations emphasizing minority, inner city, rural, and tribal community arts projects.

Program: NEA Museum Grants

Administration: Federal (NEA)

Contents: It provides grants for fine arts projects conducted by museums and similar organizations.

Program: NEA Local Arts Agencies Program

Administration: Federal (NEA)

Contents: It enhances the quality and availability of the arts by fostering the expansion of public support for the arts at the local level and by improving the process for allocation of local arts resources.

Program: NEH Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations

Administration: Federal (NEH)

Contents: NEH supports the planning and implementation of interpretive humanities projects for the general public in museums, historical societies and other cultural institutions that use material culture. Also supported are documentation, conservation and self-study projects that will enhance the institution's ability to provide educational programs in the humanities for the general public.

Program: Institute of Museum Services

Administration: Federal (IMS)

Contents: Museums and similar institutions are assisted with general operating costs, conservation of collections and assessment of their programs and operations.

Program: National Historical Publications Grands

Administration: Federal (NHPRC)

Contents: It ensures the dissemination and more general availability of documentary source materials important to the study and understanding of U.S. history. Documents to be published should be of widespread interest and have historical value and utility that transcend state and local boundaries.

Program: National Historical Records Grants

Administration: Federal (NHPRC)

Contents: This program supports preservation of records from both the public and private sectors that enhance the understanding and appreciation of American history.

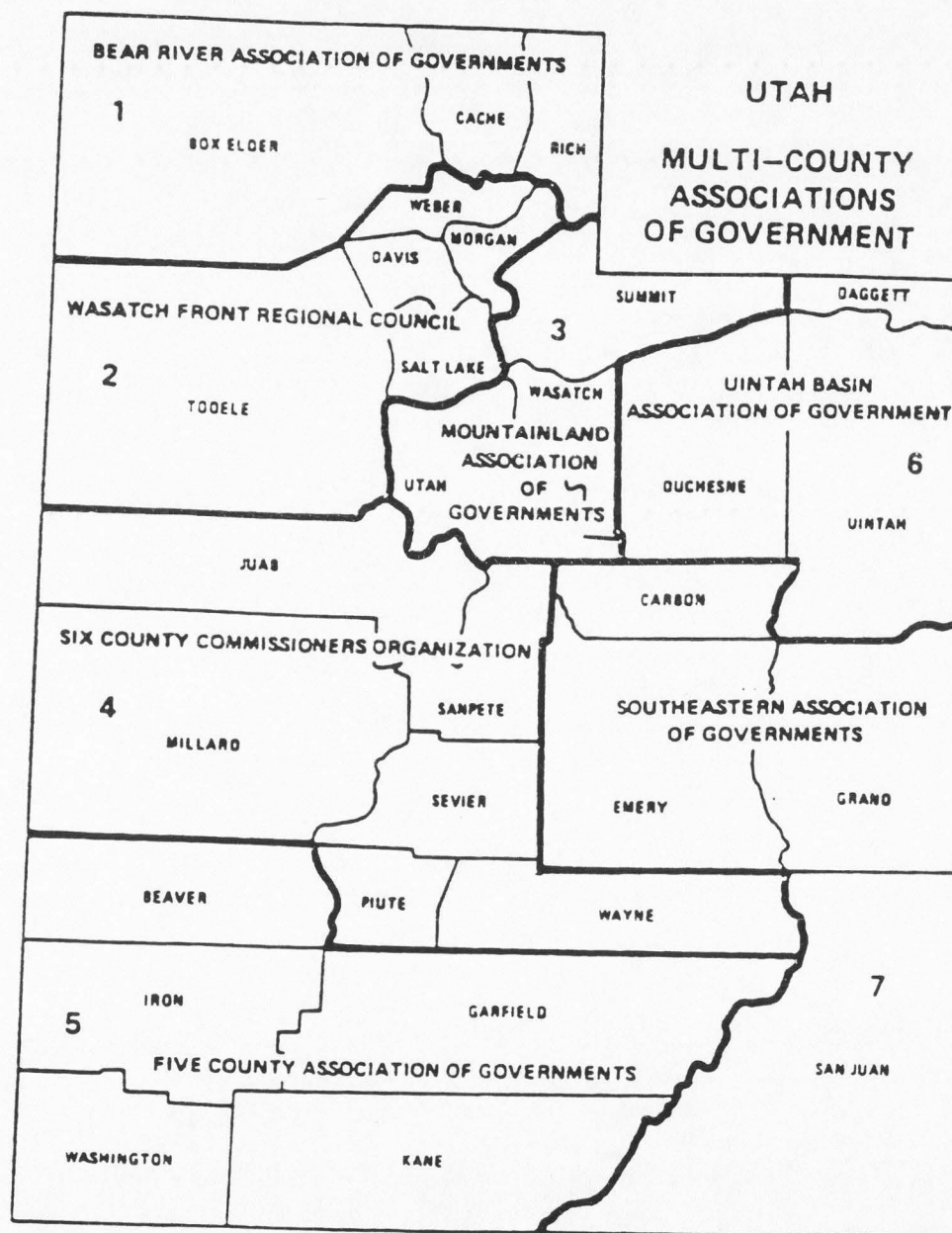
Program: National Trust for Historic Preservation

Administration: A private organization chartered by Congress

Contents: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, a private organization chartered by Congress, makes matching loans and grants for historic preservation projects.

APENDIX B

Multicounty Planning Districts



Source: Bear River Association of Governments, annual report for fiscal year 1986.

APPENDIX C

Department of Community and Economic Development
6233 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538-3426



1989-90
STATE OF UTAH
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT APPLICATION

"The development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income."

THIS BOX MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE RRC BEFORE SUBMISSION TO THE STATE

National Objective _____ DATE RECEIVED BY RRC _____
Rating _____
Eligible Activity _____ Original CDBG Request \$ _____
CDBG Funds Allocated \$ _____
Section 105, Paragraph _____ TOTAL PROJECT COST \$ _____
Category _____ (see page 32 of the Final Statement)

* If CDBG funds allocated do not agree with CDBG funds requested all sections of the proposed budget MUST reflect the allocation award.

LEGAL APPLICANT

1. LEGAL APPLICANT: _____
(can ONLY be a city, county or AOG)

If the Legal Applicant is entering into an INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT with another entity, the Application must include the name of the entity and a copy of the signed interlocal agreement(s).

2. APPLICANT'S CHIEF OFFICIAL: _____
Name Title

Agency Address/Phone: _____
Street, P.O. # City Zip Phone

Home Address/Phone: _____
Street, P.O. # City Zip Phone

3. DESIGNATED PROJECT MANAGER: _____
Name Title

Manager's Address/Phone: _____
Street, P.O. # City Zip Phone

4. ENGINEER/CONSULTANT: _____
Name Firm Title

Address/Phone: _____
Street, P.O. # City Zip Phone

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Each Applicant is required to hold at least 2 public hearings prior to the submission of the CDBG application in order to allow public input and review of the proposed grant application. (See Final Statement - No. 3 inside front cover and Section I part B.)

1. Copies of the notices of the 2 public meetings must be attached.

2. Indicate the dates of each meeting: #1 _____ #2 _____

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Indicate which one of the three National Objectives will be met by this project. Provide ALL of the required documentation for the objective selected (see pages 4, 5 or 6). If you feel that the project proposed meets more than one objective, select the objective you feel it best meets and provide the documentation for that objective only.

- #1 _____ LOW AND MODERATE INCOME - see page 4 for the criteria that must be met and the documentation that must be supplied.
- #2 _____ PREVENTION OR ELIMINATION OF SLUMS AND BLIGHT - see pages 5 and 6 for the criteria that must be met and the documentation that must be supplied.
- #3 _____ URGENT HEALTH AND WELFARE - see page 6 for the criteria that must be met and the documentation that must be supplied.

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Brief title of Project and description of problem:

2. Solution proposed Project would provide:

3. Scope of Work to be accomplished - USE SPECIFIC WORDS such as ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, ETC. Attach a map identifying the physical project location and address. Attach additional pages if necessary.

4. Estimated start-up date: _____
Estimated completion date: _____

5. Type of Grant (see Section VII- APPLICATION PROCESS, of the Final Statement for designation requirements):

Indicate One

_____ SINGLE PURPOSE

_____ MULTI-PURPOSE

Indicate One

_____ Single year

_____ Multi-year

_____ Single year

_____ Multi-year

PROJECT FUNDING

1. Provide a qualified estimate of the TOTAL PROJECT COST \$ _____
(ALL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS MUST INCLUDE ESTIMATED DAVIS-BACON WAGE RATES)
2. A qualified estimate of project costs was prepared by (engineer, architect, etc.) _____
3. Have Davis-Bacon wage rates been included for construction projects? _____
4. Funding Sources - If additional funding is necessary to complete the total projects as indicated on the front page, the applicant must indicate the source(s) and amount(s) of ALL funds necessary to meet the projected estimate. The current status of these additional funds must be supplied.*

SOURCE	AMOUNT	STATUS
_____	\$ _____	_____
_____	\$ _____	_____
_____	\$ _____	_____
_____	\$ _____	_____

*NO FUNDS WILL BE RELEASED UNTIL THE APPLICANT SUPPLIES FULL FUNDING CAPABILITY
If it becomes necessary for an original project to be scaled down or adjusted because of lack of funding, final funding adjustments must be made prior to submission of the Application to the State.

FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

The CDBG Program is a LOW/MODERATE INCOME targeted program. Because of this, there are specific details that HUD requires all CDBG funded projects to address whether or not an applicant is applying under the LOW/MODERATE INCOME National Objective.

1. LOW/MODERATE INCOME ASSISTANCE

1. Total population _____
2. Total number of persons who will receive direct benefit _____
3. Total number of LOW/MODERATE INCOME persons within the population receiving benefit _____
4. Percent of beneficiaries who are LOW/MODERATE INCOME _____
(#3 ÷ #2)
5. What method was used to verify these figures? _____
Attach documentation.

2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/HOUSING PLAN

Successful CDBG applicants will be required to submit a Community Development/Housing Plan.
See Appendix E of the Final Statement for instructions for completion.

1. Year of last CDBG grant _____
 - a. First-time applicants will be allowed a six-month period in which to submit this plan.
 - b. Applicants who received grants between 1984-87 must update and reassess the original plan. This reassessment MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION.

(Attach additional pages as necessary)

**NATIONAL OBJECTIVE #1 - LOW AND MODERATE INCOME BENEFIT
WORKSHEET**

In order to qualify to meet this objective an applicant must demonstrate that —

at least 51% of the population
who will receive DIRECT BENEFIT from the proposed project
meet the definition of low and moderate income.

To meet this requirement an applicant must show that one of the following conditions exists:

1. The beneficiaries of the proposed project consist of families whose TOTAL FAMILY INCOME does not exceed 80 percent of the county median income for 1989-90

or

2. The beneficiaries of the proposed project consist of families whose TOTAL FAMILY INCOME does not exceed 80 percent of the entire non-metropolitan median income of the state.

See Appendix C of the Final Statement for a list of those cities and counties who automatically meet these definitions. Use WHICH EVER FIGURE IS GREATER.

Identified below are the 3 different types of LMI projects and the various methods used to document compliance for each one. ALL compliance material must be retained by the applicant should verification of results be necessary.

A. SITE SPECIFIC PROJECT

COMPLIANCE: - One method

1. All site specific projects MUST do an original survey of the project area to determine LMI eligibility unless the project area meets an established census boundary. In that case, the 1980 census data may be used.

B. CITY - or COUNTY-WIDE PROJECT

COMPLIANCE: - Three methods - use only one

1. All cities or counties identified in Appendix C of the Final Statement have already been identified by a HUD census survey as qualifying.
2. Cities or counties not listed in Appendix C may do an original survey of all residents using updated income figures listed in the Final Statement, Appendix B.
3. Cities and counties not listed in Appendix C may use the 1980 census data to document the income of the population to be assisted.

C. TARGETED POPULATION/PROJECTS:

COMPLIANCE:

1. Projects for "Targeted Populations are specifically designed to benefit a select group of individuals such as persons who are handicapped (mentally or physically), senior citizens, abused spouses or children. Projects intended for a group other than these must be cleared by the CDBG staff before an application is prepared.
2. "Targeted Projects are projects specifically designed to benefit LMI persons such as LMI housing, senior citizen centers, special assessments, etc.

**NATIONAL OBJECTIVE #2 - PREVENTION OR ELIMINATION OF SLUM OR BLIGHT
WORKSHEET**

In order to meet this objective an applicant must demonstrate that a slum or blighted condition exists and will be eliminated or prevented by the project proposed. There are 3 types of activities that can qualify under this objective.

A. PERFORM ACTIVITIES IN A SLUM OR BLIGHTED AREA:

COMPLIANCE - Applicants wishing to perform activities in a slum or blighted area must document that a slum or blighted area does exist. To do so, the applicant must meet both of the following conditions:

1. The slum or blight activity proposed must, under Utah Code Annotated, Section 11-15-2, be characterized by buildings or structures considered unsafe or unfit to occupy, are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime because of any one or a combination of the following factors (indicate those selected):

- ☐ a Defective design and character of physical construction.
- ☐ b Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing.
- ☐ c High density of population and overcrowding.
- ☐ d Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, sanitation, open spaces, and recreation facilities.
- ☐ e Age, obsolescence, deterioration, dilapidation, mixed character, or shifting of uses.
- ☐ f Economic dislocation, deterioration, or disuse, resulting from faulty planning.
- ☐ g Subdividing and sale of lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size for proper usefulness and development.
- ☐ h Laying out of lots in disregard of the contours and other physical characteristics of the ground and existing conditions.
- ☐ i Existence of inadequate streets, open space and utilities, or
- ☐ j Existence of lots or other areas which are subject to being submerged by water.

2. The applicant must document (e.g., by written commentary or photograph) that AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION there existed a substantial number of deteriorated or dilapidated buildings or improvements throughout the area.

In addition, if this method of compliance is selected, the applicant must also provide an original resolution that:

- (1) describes the area boundaries,
- (2) declares the area described as a slum or blighted BASED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS(S) SELECTED ABOVE,
- (3) is signed and dated by the applicant's chief elected official.

The applicant must also prepare the Scope of Work in the application so that the specific slum/blight conditions identified above will be rectified by the proposed project.

(SLUM/BLIGHT OBJECTIVE continued on following page)

(Attach additional pages as necessary)

**NATIONAL OBJECTIVE #2 Continued
WORKSHEET**

B. PERFORM ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE A SLUM OR BLIGHTED AREA - "SPOT BASIS":

Activities may be performed outside an identified slum or blighted area but must be designed to eliminate specific conditions of blight or physical decay on a spot basis. Such activities may include acquisition, demolition, rehabilitation, and historic preservation activities.

COMPLIANCE:

1. Identify the specific site of this "spot" and the intended correction of the blighted condition in the application Scope of Work.
2. Acknowledge and certify to in the application Scope of Work that any rehabilitation performed to non-LMI households is limited to that necessary to eliminate specific conditions detrimental to public health and safety.

C. PROJECT WHICH WILL COMPLETE AN URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT:

Eligible activities to be performed must be included in the urban renewal plan most recently approved by HUD under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.) which are necessary to complete an urban renewal project. If this type of project is selected the applicant must:

COMPLIANCE:

1. Submit a copy of this plan with the application.

**NATIONAL OBJECTIVE #3 - ELIMINATION OF A SERIOUS AND IMMEDIATE THREAT
TO HEALTH AND WELFARE
WORKSHEET**

The only activities that will be considered under this National Objective are those which the grantee certifies are designed to meet community development needs which have a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a **SERIOUS AND IMMEDIATE THREAT** to the health and welfare of the community and that **NO OTHER FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE**. In addition, **ALL FOUR** of the following requirements must be met at the time of application.

COMPLIANCE:

1. The determination of "immediate threat" has been made in consultation with the appropriate state or federal agency. **DOCUMENTATION FROM THAT AGENCY NOTING THIS "IMMEDIATE THREAT" MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE APPLICATION.** The documentation must show **DEFINITELY** that there is an **IMMEDIATE THREAT** to health and welfare and that the problem is of a catastrophic nature. Life sustaining services **MUST** have been wholly discontinued. Documentation which only reaffirms or concurs with an entity's estimation of a situation will not be accepted.
2. The applicant must be unable to finance the project by themselves. **DOCUMENTATION SUBSTANTIATING THIS FACT MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION.**
3. Other sources of funding for this project must have been investigated and must not be available. **SUBSTANTIATING DOCUMENTATION FROM THOSE FUNDING SOURCES MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION.**
4. The problem to be resolved by this CDBG Application must not have existed for more than 18 months prior to the application. **DOCUMENTATION SUBSTANTIATING THIS FACT MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION.**

PROPOSED BUDGET

(A proposed, preliminary budget must be submitted with each application)

A. TOTAL PROGRAM COST \$ _____

B. PROGRAM REVENUES

(Identify and add all sources of program revenue)

TOTAL

1. CDBG funds _____ \$ _____

2. Other funds (Identify Source, Amount and status of funds below)

Federal	_____	\$ _____
State	_____	\$ _____
Local	_____	\$ _____
Other	_____	\$ _____

Total other funds \$ _____

TOTAL B - REVENUES \$ _____

C. PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

	#1 CDBG Funds	#2 Other Funds	TOTAL COLUMNS #1 AND #2	
ADMINISTRATION				
Personnel	_____	_____	_____	_____
salaries	_____	_____	_____	_____
fringe benefits	_____	_____	_____	_____
Supplies	_____	_____	_____	_____
Travel	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (Identify)	_____	_____	_____	_____
SUBTOTAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
CONTRACTUAL				
Engineering	_____	_____	_____	_____
Construction	_____	_____	_____	_____
SUBTOTAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
PROPERTY ACQUISITION				
Acquisition	_____	_____	_____	_____
Relocation	_____	_____	_____	_____
SUBTOTAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
OTHER (Identify)				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL C - EXPENDITURES	_____	_____	_____	_____

(TOTALS A, B AND C MUST BE IDENTICAL)

CDBG INCLUSIVE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Potential applicants must be aware that additional contractual assurances must be met to comply with the CDBG regulations (both state and federal) should their application receive a grant. The major federal regulations are listed below.

- _____ Davis-Bacon Fair Labor Standards Act (40 USC 276a-276a-5)
- _____ Copeland "Anti-kickback" Act (40 USC 276 (c))
- _____ Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, as amended (40 USC 327-333)
- _____ Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 200 d)
- _____ Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 USC 3601)
- _____ Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended (12 USC 1706 (u))
- _____ Section 109 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC 5309)
- _____ Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (41 USC 6101)
- _____ Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 4151) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (28 USC 792)
- _____ Equal Employment Opportunity (Executive Order 11246, Sept. 24, 1965)
- _____ Equal Opportunity in Housing (Executive Order 11063, as amended by Executive Order 12259)
- _____ The Hatch Act (5 USC 1501 et seq.)
- _____ The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- _____ Title IV of the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 USC 4831)
- _____ Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and Uniform Relocation Act Amendments of 1987
- _____ Office of Management and Budget Circulars -
 A-87 - Cost Principles for State and Local Governments
 A-102 - Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments
 A-128 - Single Audit

CERTIFICATIONS

1. APPLICANT

I certify that this Application is being submitted to the appropriate Regional Review Committee, prior to submission to the Division of Community Development, Department of Community and Economic Development, with the full knowledge and consent of the governing board of this organization and is, to the undersigned's best knowledge and belief, accurate in all details. If a CDBG grant is awarded on the basis of this Application all the federal regulations mandatory to the operation of the program will be complied with.

Signature of Legal Applicant

Title

Date

2. REGIONAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

I certify that the regional review process, which includes the regional ranking criteria in addition to mandated State ranking criteria, and which has been approved by the State, has been followed prior to submission of this Application. I also certify that all required documentation and substantiating material is included with this Application prior to submission to the State.

Signature of RAC Chairman

Date

Applicant: _____

Score: _____

APPLICATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
BEAR RIVER ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

DUE FEBRUARY 13, 1989

APPLICANTS MUST SUBMIT EVIDENCE AND/OR REFERENCES IN SUPPORT OF THEIR ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- ☐ 1. CDBG project (or phase, for multi-phased projects) is capable of being completed within eighteen months. (Attach schedule with engineers or contractors signature) _____
- ☐ 2. Project does not significantly reduce environmental quality or quality of life. (Why?) _____
- ☐ 3. Project incorporates energy saving measures: (List or attach) _____
- ☐ 4. If project is located within hazardous areas, such as fault zones or flood plains, it must be designed to mitigate those hazards. (Identify hazard(s) and describe how it (they) will be mitigated) _____
- ☐ 5. Project is located close to the population being served, to prevent sprawl and associated higher service delivery costs. (State adjacent zoning and proximity to service area) _____
- ☐ 6. Applicants who have not satisfactorily completed contract requirements for their previous CDBG project should contract for assistance from BRAG. (State intent) _____
- ☐ 7. State how impact(s) on public services will be offset by the benefit(s) derived from this CDBG project _____
- ☐ 8. Applicant is not requesting funding for a previously funded project, unless it was only partially funded the first year because of a shortage of funds, or resulted in unforeseen cost increases. (Explain) _____
- ☐ 9. Other funding sources have been contacted and have been used to the maximum extent possible. (Attach signed acknowledgement from other funding sources) _____
- ☐ 10. Current Community Development and Housing Plan has been adopted and includes proposed project near the top of the priority list for capital improvements. _____
- ☐ 11. Applicant has maximized opportunities for coordination with other agencies, or jurisdictions to avoid duplication of effort and to maximize efficiency. (Explain) _____

A. CRITERIA DIRECTED AT LOW AND MODERATE INCOME BENEFIT

WT 35%

BRAG USE
ONLY

CDBG funds should be directed toward projects which benefit low and moderate income persons, or persons living in poverty.
(Sources: 1980 Census, Survey, or client records)

- ☐ 1. WHAT PERCENT OF PROJECT'S BENEFICIARIES ARE LOW AND MODERATE INCOME?¹

Total points possible: 150

Answer: _____
Source: _____ (Attach documentation)

Maximum Points: Project with highest percentage of beneficiaries who are low and moderate income
Zero Points: Project with lowest percentage of beneficiaries who are low and moderate income
Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between maximum and minimum scores

- ☐ 2. WHAT PERCENT OF PROJECT'S BENEFICIARIES EARN 50% OR LESS OF THE ANNUAL COUNTY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME? (In cases where data is unavailable, poverty status for the area served will be used.)

Total points possible: 50

Answer: _____
Source: _____ (Attach documentation)

Maximum Points: Project with highest percentage of beneficiaries who are below poverty level
Zero Points: Project with lowest percentage of beneficiaries who are below poverty level
Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between maximum and minimum scores

- ☐ 3. HOW MANY BENEFICIARIES ARE LOW AND MODERATE INCOME?

Total points possible: 150

Answer: _____
Source: _____ (Attach documentation)

Maximum Points: Project with highest number LMI beneficiaries
Zero Points: Project with lowest number LMI beneficiaries
Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between maximum and minimum numbers of LMI beneficiaries.

¹ Low and moderate income persons are those persons who earn less than 80% of the county or state median family income or persons who are mentally or physically handicapped, senior citizens, or abused spouses or children.

B. CRITERIA DIRECTED AT SPECIAL PROJECTS

[WT 10%]

BRAG USE
ONLY

CDBG funds should be directed toward projects which are particularly important to citizens in the Bear River District.

- ☐ 1. DOES THE PROJECT MAKE ADDITIONAL OR IMPROVED LONG TERM HOUSING AVAILABLE TO LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PERSONS?
- Yes _____ No _____ Total Points Possible: 100
- ☐ 2. DOES THE PROJECT BUILD OR IMPROVE BASIC COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE? (limited to projects for culinary water, wastewater or stormwater collection, disposal or treatment)
- Yes _____ No _____ Total Points Possible: 90

C. CRITERIA DIRECTED AT NEED FOR PROJECT

[WT 25%]

CDBG funds should be directed to projects for which there is a critical need or to applicants with the fewest resources to do the project themselves.

- ☐ 1. DOES PROJECT: _____ (a) REMEDY A DOCUMENTED THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH.
_____ (b) PREVENT A LIFE THREATENING SITUATION.
_____ (c) PREVENT FURTHER DAMAGE TO OR PROBABLE LOSS OF PROPERTY.
- (Attach documentation) Total Points Possible: 100
- ☐ 2. IS THERE A REAL RISK OF LOSING OTHER FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AS A DIRECT RESULT OF NOT RECEIVING CDBG FUNDS FOR THIS PROJECT? (List source(s) and amount(s) and attach documentation.)
- Total Points Possible: 60
- ☐ 3. BRAG WILL ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES BASED ON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE "STATISTICAL REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT IN UTAH".

(Special districts have no sales tax opportunities and will be awarded 23 points on "gross taxable sales". Agencies having no taxing authority will be awarded 23 points in each category)

(Gross Taxable Sales)/(1986 pop.est.) = (per capita sales tax)

(Assessed Valuation)/(1986 pop.est.) = (per capita assessed value)

Total Points Possible: 90 (45 in each category)

Maximum Points: Applicant with least financial resources
Zero Points: Applicant with most financial resources
Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between zero and the maximum

D. CRITERIA DIRECTED AT APPLICANTS WHO HELP THEMSELVES

[WT 20%]

CDBG funds should be directed to applicants who have demonstrated a substantial effort to solve the problem on their own and who are actively planning to mitigate problems. In this context, "substantial" means expenditure of labor or funds, apart from the CDBG application.

BRAG USE
ONLY

- ☐ 1. DESCRIBE YOUR COMMUNITY'S (AGENCY'S) PAST EFFORTS TO RESOLVE PROBLEM:
(attach documentation and/or additional information)

Total Points Possible: 30

- _____ Problem recognized for over 12 months, and applicant has demonstrated substantial effort to resolve problem. Funds or effort expended? (30 points)
How? _____
- _____ Problem has been recognized for less than 12 months and applicant has demonstrated effort to resolve problem. Funds or effort expended? (20 points)
How? _____
- _____ Problem has been recognized for less than 12 months but the only substantial effort to resolve the problem is this CDBG application. (10 points)
- _____ Problem has been recognized for more than 12 months but the only substantial effort to resolve the problem is this CDBG application. (0 points)

- ☐ 2. ATTACH A COPY OF YOUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING PLAN.

Points awarded will be based on the extent to which the following components have been included in your plan:

- _____ a. Updated within the last 12 months
- _____ b. Identifies needs
- _____ c. Lists Goals and Policies
- _____ d. Includes an indepth discussion of housing needs and identifies programs to address such needs
- _____ e. Includes list of capital improvements describing projects, schedule for completion, and potential funding sources.

Total Points Possible: 45

- _____ Community Development / Housing Plan includes all of the above components (45 points)
- _____ Community Development / Housing Plan is missing one or more of the above components (30 points)
- _____ Community Development / Housing Plan is missing three or more of the above components (15 points)
- _____ Applicant has not adopted a Community Development / Housing Plan (0 points)

- ☐ 3. WHAT PERCENT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE FINANCED BY THE APPLICANT?
(including private donations)

Amount to be financed by applicant _____

Percentage of total project cost _____

Total Points Possible: 75

(Scoring criteria continued on next page)

Maximum Points: Applicant bearing the highest percentage of their project's cost
 Zero Points: Applicant bearing the lowest percentage of their project's cost
 Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between zero and the maximum

BRAG USE
ONLY

☐ 4. WHAT IS THE PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTION OF THE APPLICANT?

Amount to be financed by applicant _____
 Per capita contribution _____
 (BRAG will determine per capita contribution based on 1986 population estimate)

Total Possible Points: 50

Maximum Points: Applicants contributing the most dollars per capita
 Zero Points: Applicants contributing the least dollars per capita
 Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between zero and the maximum

Per capita contribution will be determined by dividing dollar amount by 1986 population estimate of community. Agencies without tax revenues will receive 25 points.

E. CRITERIA DIRECTED AT LEVERAGING OUTSIDE RESOURCES [WT 10%]

CDBG funds should be directed toward projects which will result in the most funds being leveraged from sources outside the Bear River Region.

☐ 1. WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE PROJECT WILL LEVERAGE OUTSIDE FUNDING?
 (attach documentation)

Amount to be financed by outside sources _____
 Percentage of total project cost _____
 Source(s) name(s) _____
 (Attach commitment letters or other proof.)

Total Points Possible: 100

Maximum Points: Project with highest leverage of outside resources per dollar of CDBG.
 Zero Points: Project with lowest leverage of outside resources per dollar of CDBG.
 Variable Points: Based on ratio scaling between maximum and minimum scores.

APPENDIX D

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| | 1. | Brief description of project. |
| | 2. | How will the project help Southeastern Utah meet its stated objectives? |
| | 3. | Community/County submitting project request. |
| 0 to 5 | 4. | Does the project conform to local plans and policies? |
| 0 to 5 | 5. | Has this project been submitted previously? |
| -5 to +5 | 6. | Does the project conflict with or duplicate an existing or planned project? |
| -5 to +5 | 7. | Have all affected parties been contacted regarding this project? Comments received: |
| 0 to 5 | 8. | Will this project enhance local economies?
How:
Number of jobs directly created by project. |
| -5 to +5 | 9. | Does this project involve public lands?
Does the project encourage the highest economically allowable use of land? |
| -5 to 0 | | Will the project encroach on unique, sensitive or critical natural areas? If so, what mitigation measures will be taken: |
| -5 to +5 | 10. | Will this project affect the quality or supply of water?
How: |

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| -5 to +5 | 11. | Will this project affect local ability to deliver services to existing residents?
How: |
| 0 to 10 | 12. | How does this project benefit low and moderate income people? |
| -5 to +5 | 13. | What funds will be used to maintain and operate the project? |
| FLAG | 14. | Will the project affect the availability or productivity of local farmland? |
| 0 to 2 | 15. | Does the project include energy conservation measures? |
| 0 to 5 | 16. | Does this project improve the community's setting by eliminating slums or blighted conditions? |
| | 18. | Does the project contribute to available housing for low and moderate people? |
| 0 to 5 | | Directly - Housing Construction |
| 0 to 5 | | Indirectly - Infrastructure Development |
| | | Other Comments: |
| | | Possible point Range - Maximum 72 |

APPENDIX E

Questionnaire for Sample Survey

Source	Administered By
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> City	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> City
Name of Organization: _____ Address: _____ Phone:() Contact Officer: _____ _____	
Title of Funding Sources : _____	
Applicant: <input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Cities <input type="checkbox"/> Counties <input type="checkbox"/> States <input type="checkbox"/> Agencies Others: _____	
Project: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic preservation <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization <input type="checkbox"/> Any public facilities Item: _____ _____ _____	
Funding: <input type="checkbox"/> Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Loans Range: \$ _____ ~ \$ _____ Others: _____	
Apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Formal application <input type="checkbox"/> Informal application <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Federal application <input type="checkbox"/> State application <input type="checkbox"/> County application <input type="checkbox"/> No deadline Deadline: _____ Term of financing: Maximum: _____ years; Minimum: _____ years	
Match: <input type="checkbox"/> None required Others: _____ % _____	
Special: <input type="checkbox"/> Bond for project <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental reviews required <input type="checkbox"/> Historic preservation strongly emphasized Others: _____	

Source		Administered By	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> City	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> City
Name of Organization: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Address: _____ Phone: (801) 533-4057 Contact Officer: Richard Walker Utah Division of Community Development			
Title of Funding Sources : Community Development Block Grant			
Applicant: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Cities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Counties <input type="checkbox"/> States <input type="checkbox"/> Agencies Others: Others can apply if sponsored by _____			
Project: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic preservation <input type="checkbox"/> community revitalization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Any public facilities			
Item: "Brick and mortar" projects which benefit Primary low and moderate income persons e.g., housing, water/ wastewater systems, drains, buildings, land purchase, streets, etc.			
Funding: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Loans Range: \$ 10,000 ~ \$ 200,000 Others: _____			
Apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal application <input type="checkbox"/> Informal application <input type="checkbox"/> Federal application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State application <input type="checkbox"/> County application <input type="checkbox"/> No deadline Deadline: In February			
Term of financing: Maximum: _____ years; Minimum: _____ years			
Match: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None required Others: _____ %			
Special: <input type="checkbox"/> Bond for project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental reviews required <input type="checkbox"/> Historic preservation strongly emphasized Others: Must meet a national objective			

APPENDIX F

Personal Interview and Telephone Conversations

- Hall, C. 1988. The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG), Logan, Utah. Telephone Conversation, May 24.
- Hall, C. 1988. The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG), Logan, Utah. Personal Interview, June 6.
- Hall, C. 1988. The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG), Logan, Utah. Telephone Conversation, June 20.
- Hall, C. & Aguilar J. 1988. The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG), Logan, Utah. Personal Interview, June 23.
- Hall, C. 1988. The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG), Logan, Utah. Personal Interview, July 2.
- Roper, R. 1988. State of Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. Personal Interview, July 16.
- Clark, S. D. 1988. State of Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. Personal Interview, August 16.
- Hall, C. 1988. The Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG), Logan, Utah. Personal Interview, September 17.

APPENDIX G

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PROGRAM MATRIX

** FY 88 request zero.
FY 88 request termination.

Request Information													
	Title of Funding Source	Administered	Name of Organization	Contacts	Project	Funding Grant(G) Loan(L)	Range	Preapplication	Deadline	Approval Time	Match	Restriction	
Community Development	Community Development Block Grants--States Program	State,AOG	(Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development) Utah Division of Community Development	Richard Walker, (801) 538-3034	Community Development	G	\$144million ~ \$53.91 million	NO	July(Notice of Election) March 31(submit statement)	30 days	No		
	Community Development Block Grants--Small Cities Program	State, AOG	(Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development) Utah Division of Community Development	Richard Walker, (801) 538-3034	Community Development	G	\$275,000 ~ \$520,000	NO	February	75 days	No	At least 51 percent of grantees's CDBG expenditures must be devoted to activities benefitting low and moderate income (80 percent or less of area median income)	
	**Urban Development Action Grants	Federal	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Robert J. Matuschek, Denver (303) 844-3811	Community Development	G	\$1 million	NO	January, May and September	60 days	Yes	Must meet three of five distress standard EO 12372	
	**Community Facilities Loans	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 587-2111, Moicilo	Community Development	L	\$537,383	Yes	None	90 days	No	EO 12372	
	**Outdoor Recreation Grants (Land & water Conservation Fund)	State	(National Park Service (NPS),Department of Interior) Utah Division of Parks and Recreation	Lyle Bennett, (801) 533-6011	Community Development	G	\$72.9 million	NO	None	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	Certified Local Government (CLG) Program	State	(National Park Service (NPS),Department of Interior) Utah State Historical Society	Roger Roper, Salt Lake City (801) 533-7039	Community Development	G	\$500~ \$15,000	Yes	None	Varies	Yes(50%)		
	**Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid	Federal	National Park Services (NPS) Department of Interior	Roger Roper, Salt Lake City (801) 533-7039	Community Development	G	Total 20 ~ 22 million	NO	December or January	30 ~ 45 days	Yes (30%~50%)	Unless the grant-assisted work is visible from the public way, the property must be open to the public at least 12 days a year. EO 12372	
	**Public Library Construction	Federal	Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Dept. of Education	State Library administrative agency	Community Development	G	\$135,220 ~ \$1.90 million	NO	None	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	Surplus Personal Property Program	Federal	The Federal Property Resources Services, General Services Administration (GSA)	H D Harvell, Denver (303) 236-7329	Community Development	Transfer	Total \$ 347 million	NO	None	7 days	No		
	Ford Foundation Grants for Innovative State and Local Government Programs	Private	Kennedy School of Government Harvard University, on behalf of the Ford Foundation	Ms. Terri Ceder (617) 495-0557	Community Development	G	Total 3 Million	Yes	December	6 weeks	No		
Economic Development	**Public Works Grants	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	\$ 100,000 ~ several million	Yes	None	120 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	**Public Works Impact Projects(PWIP)	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	less than \$600,000	Yes	None	120 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	**Business Development Assistance	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	L	Total \$150 million	Yes	Varies annually	90 ~ 120 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	**Technical Assistance Grants(Title III)	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	Total \$7 million	Yes	Varies annually	90 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	**State and Local Economic Development Planning	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G	Total \$ 27 million	Yes	Varies annually	90 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	**Economic Adjustment(Title IX)	Federal	Economic Development Administration (EDA), Dept. of Commerce	Stephen P Smoot, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5116	Economic Development	G L	Total \$ 33 million	Yes	After annual notice of funding availability	90 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	**Business and Industrial Loan Guarantees	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 587-2111, Moicilo	Economic Development	L	Total \$ 95.7 million	Yes	None	60 ~ 120 days	No	EO 12372	
	"504" Certified Development Company Program	Federal	Development Company Branch, Small Business Administration (SBA)	Desert Certified Development Company 266-0443	Economic Development	L	Total \$ 415 million	No	None	6 ~ 15 days	No		
	Low Income Public Housing Development Program	Federal	Office of public and Indian Housing, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G L	Total \$ 71.52 million	No	Varies	45 days	No	EO 12372	
	Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program	Federal	Office of public and Indian Housing, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	Total \$ 735 million	Yes	Varies	Varies	No	EO 12372	
Housing	Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments	Federal	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	Total \$ 589.47 million	No	Varies	Varies	No	EO 12372	
	**Housing Counseling Assistance	Federal	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	\$15,000~ \$40,000	No	Varies	60 ~ 90 days	No	EO 12372	
	Urban Homesteading	Federal	Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Robert J. Matuschek, Denver (303) 844-3811	Housing	Transfer	Total \$ 12 million	No	None	60 days	No		
	**Section 312 Rehabilitation	Federal	Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	L	Total \$ 85 million	No	None	10 days	No		
	Small City Rental Rehabilitation Program	State	(Community Planning and Development Dept. of Housing and Urban Development) Utah Division of Community Development	Kerry Bate (801) 538-3429	Housing	G	\$10,000~ \$30,000	No	Varies annually	30 ~ 60 Days	Yes		
	**Housing Development Action Grants (HoDAG)	Federal	Housing Development Grants Division, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	L C Romney, Salt Lake City (801) 524-5237	Housing	G	\$19,068	No	Varies annually	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	Federal	Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC), a federally chartered public nonprofit corporation.	William Whiteside, Washington DC (202) 376-2628	Housing	G	Total \$ 18.67 million	No	None	Varies	Yes		
	**Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Loans	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 587-2111, Moicilo	Housing	L	\$720,000	Yes	None	90 days ~ 1 year	No	EO 12372	
	**Rural Housing Site Loans	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA county offices	Housing	L	Total \$ 1 million	Yes	None	90 ~180 days	No	EO 12372	
	**Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	Federal	Farmers Home Administration(FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 587-2111, Moicilo	Housing	G	Total \$ 8 million	Yes	None	40 ~180 days	No	EO 12372	
Transportation	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	Federal	Farmers Home Administration(FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	Nearest FmHA office (801) 587-2111, Moicilo	Housing	G	Total \$ 160.31 million	No	None	30 ~90 days	No	FY 88 budget proposes to replace program with new rural housing voucher program	
	**Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants	Federal	Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA district office (801) 587-2111, Moicilo	Housing	G L	\$20,000~ \$200,000	Yes	None	60 ~90 days	No	EO 12372	
	**Rural Housing Preservation Grants	State	(Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture) Utah Division of Community Development	Kerry Bate (801) 538-3429	Housing	G	\$100,000 ~ \$150,000	Yes	Announced annually	60 days	No	EO 12372	
	HAC Rural Housing Loan Funds	Federal	Housing Assistance Council (HAC) a federally funded nonprofit	Anselmo Telles, Albuquerque, NM (505) 883-1003	Housing	L	Total \$18.5 million	No	Six annually	Varies	No		
	Federal Aid Highway System Program	Federal	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Dept. of Transportation	Morris C Reinhardt, Denver (303) 236-3322	Transportation	G	Total \$ 12.787 billion	Yes	None	5 days ~ 5 minths	Yes	EO 12372	
	State and Community Highway Safety	Federal	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration	Morris C Reinhardt, Denver (303) 236-3322	Transportation	G	Total \$ 5 million	Yes	Aug.1	No more than 60 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Alcohol Traffic Safety Program	Federal	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration	Morris C Reinhardt, Denver (303) 236-3322	Transportation	G	Total \$262,000~ \$1.2 million	Yes	None	No more than 60 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Section 18 Transit Grants for Small Communities	Federal	Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Dept. of Transportation	Louis F Mraz Jr, Denver (303) 844-3242	Transportation	G	Total \$ 2 billion	No	Varies	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	Section 3 Mass Transit Capital Grants	Federal	Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Dept. of Transportation	Louis F Mraz Jr, Denver (303) 844-3242	Transportation	G	Total \$1,002 billion	Yes	None	3 ~ 9 months	Yes	EO 12372	
	UMTA Planning Grants	Federal	Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Dept. of Transportation	Louis F Mraz Jr, Denver (303) 844-3242	Transportation	G	Total \$ 45 million	Yes	None	8 weeks	Yes	EO 12372	
Health	Airport Improvement Program	State	(Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)) Utah Division of Transportation, Aeronautics Division	Phillip Ashbaker, (801) 533-5057	Transportation	G	\$300,000 ~ \$500,000	Yes	May	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	Community Health Center	Federal	Resources and Services Administration, Dept. of Health and Human Services(HHS)	Dr. Audrey H Nora, Denver (303) 844-6163	Health	G	Total \$ 400 million	No	Announced annually	45 ~ 90 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	State	Center for Disease Control (CDC), Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	State Agency responsible for preventive health activities	Health	G	Total \$ 89.54 million	No	Aug 15	The First quarter of next fiscal years	No		
	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	State	Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, DHHS	State Agency responsible for administering the maternal and child health services program	Health	G	Total \$ 478 million	No	Aug 15	4 months	Yes		
	Wastewater Treatment works Construction Grants (Title II)	State	Utah Bureau Water Pollution Control	Don Ostler (801) 538-6146	Environment	G	Total \$ 2 billion	Yes	Aug 1	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (Title IV)	Federal	Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)	State water pollution agency or EPA regional office	Environment	G L	Total \$ 1.5 billion	Yes	Varies	45 days	Yes		
	**Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	Federal	Farmers Home Administration(FmHA) Dept. of Agriculture	FmHA county offices	Environment	G L	Total \$109.39 million(G) \$350.38 million(L)	Yes	None	45 days	No	EO 12372	
	HAC Rural Water/Wastewater Loan Fund	Federal	Housing Assistance Council(HAC), a federally funded nonprofit organization	Anselmo Telles, Albuquerque, NM (505) 883-1003	Environment	L	Average \$29,000	No	None but six times per year	depends on the Loan committee schedule	No		
	Air Pollution Control Program Grants	Federal	Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)	EPA regional administrator	Environment	G	Total \$ 93 million	No	90 days prior to grantee budget period end date	90 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Community Services Discretionary Program	Federal	Office of Community Services(OCS), Dept. of Health and Human Services	Joe Reid, Washington DC (202) 475-0396	Social Service	G	\$19,936~ \$700,000	No	March or April	5 months	Yes	EO 12372	
Social Service	Supportive Services and Senior Centers (Title III)	Federal	Administration on Aging(AoA), Dept. of Health and Human Services	Designated state or area agency on aging	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 270 million	No	Varies	Varies	Yes	EO 12372	
	AoA Nutrition Program	Federal	Administration on Aging(AoA), Dept. of Health and Human Services	Designated state or area agency on aging	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 421.7 million	No	Varies	60 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Federal	American Council To Improve Neighborhood (ACTION)	The nearest ACTION state office	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 29.62 million	No	Varies	120 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Poster Grandparents Program	Federal	American Council To Improve Neighborhood (ACTION)	The nearest ACTION state office	Senior Citizens	G	Total \$ 56.10 million	No	Varies	120 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Emergency Management Assistance	Federal	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Regional FEMA office	Disaster/Fire/Emergency	G	Total \$ 54.12 million	No	State have 60 days after notification of their formula allocation to apply.	60 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	Disaster Recovery Funds	State	(Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)) Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management	Beth Zimmerman, (801) 533-5271	Disaster/Fire/Emergency	G L	\$1,000~ \$2,000	No	Vary with type of disaster	Don't exceed six weeks	Yes	EO 12372	
	**Rural Community Fire Protection	Federal	U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture	State Forester	Disaster/Fire/Emergency	G	\$200~ \$6,000	No	Varies	10 ~ 30 days	Yes	EO 12372	
	NEA Design Arts Grants	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Adele Chatfield-Taylor, WashingtonDC, (202) 682-5437	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 3.7 million	No	Varies	6 months	Yes		
	NEA Expansion Arts Program	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	A.B. Spellman, Washington DC (202) 682-5443	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 3.6 million	Yes	Varies	8 ~10 months	Yes		
	NEA Museum Grants	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Andrew Oliver, Washington DC (202) 682-5442	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 9.9 million	No	Varies	6 months	Yes		
Arts and Cultural Activities	NEA Local Arts Agencies Program	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Robert Canon, Washington DC (202) 682-5431	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 2.3 million	No	Varies	8 months	Yes	EO 12372	
	NEH Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations	Federal	National Endowment for the Arts(NEA)	Marsha Smemel, Washington DC (202) 786-0284	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$ 6.72 million	Yes	June and December	9 months	Yes		
	Institute of Museum Services	Federal	Institute of Museum Services(IMS)	Lois Burke Shepard, Washington DC, (202) 786-0536	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	Total \$19.25 million	No	Varies	3 ~6 months	Yes		
	**National Historical Publications Grants	Federal	National Historical Publication and Records Commission(NHPRC), National Archive and Records Administration	Roger Bruns, Washington DC (202) 523-5384	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	\$1,200~ \$115,000	No	March 15, July 15, November 15	90 days	Yes		
	**National Historical Records Grants	Federal	National Historical Publication and Records Commission(NHPRC), National Archive and Records Administration	Nancy Sahli, Washington DC (202) 523-5386	Arts and Cultural Activities	G	\$1,148~ \$143,000	No	June 1, October 1, February 1	90 days	Yes		
	**National Trust for Historical Preservation	A private organization chartered by Congress	National Trust for Historic Preservation, a federally chartered nonprofit corporation	Duglas A. Harbit, Washington DC (202) 673-4054	Arts and Cultural Activities	G L	Total \$ 4.23 million	Yes	Varies	Varies	Yes		
	Community Impact Board(Fund)	State	Division of Community Development	Shirl Clark,Salt Lake City (801) 538-3430	Community Development	G L	\$4,000~ \$8 million	No	No	4 months	No	Loans must be secured by general obligation or revenue bonds; Factor consider in determination of whether awardwill be grant or loan include user fees, indebtedness, mill levy,growth/bust cycles, comparison to other system	
	Disaster Relief Board	State	Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management	Beth Zimmerman, Salt Lake City (801) 533-5271	Community Development	No funds currently	\$70 million spent last 3 years	No	No		Yes(50%)		
	Rivers Enhancement Program	State	Utah Division of Parks and Recreation	Lyle Bennett, Salt Lake City (801) 533-6011	Community Development		\$600,000	No	No	Varies			
	SDWC Loan Program	State	Bureau of Public Water Supplies, Safe Drinking Water Committe	Michael Georgeson, Salt Lake City (801) 538-6159	Environment	L	\$68,000 ~ \$1.6 million				No		
Financial Assistance Program(Loans)	State	Bureau of Water Pollution Control, Water Pollution Control Committee	Don Ostler, Salt Lake City (801) 538-6146	Environment	L	\$2 million		No		No			
Cities Water Loan Funds	State	Water Resources Board	Boyd Phillips, Salt Lake City (801) 553-7706	Environment	L	\$548,000	Yes			No	General obligation or revenue bond required		
Conservation Development Fund	State	Water Resources Board	Boyd Phillips, Salt Lake City (801) 553-7706	Environment	L	\$2 million	Yes	Yes		No	General obligation or revenue bond required		
Revolving Construction Fund	State	Water Resources Board	Boyd Phillips, Salt Lake City (801) 553-7706	Environment	L	\$150,000 ~ \$200,000	Yes			Yes(25%)			